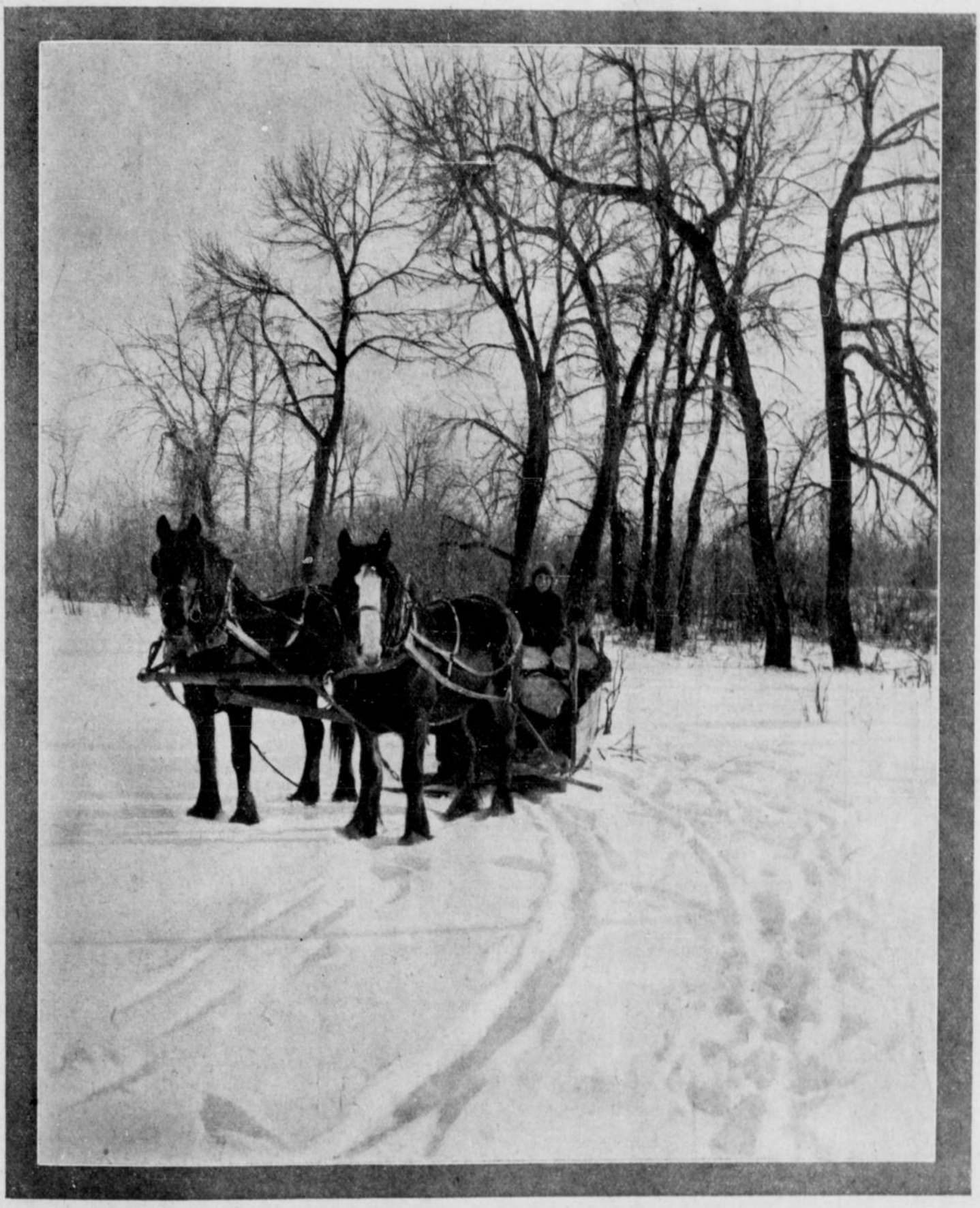
THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation

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Winnipeg, Man. **Circulation over 75,000** *February 18, 1925*



A STEADY WINTER CHORE

The Only Weekly Farm Journal in the Prairie Provinces

A signal of trouble — tender and bleeding gums



AS the soil nourishes the tree-roots the gums nourish the teeth. And as the tree decays if you bare the tree-roots, so do the teeth decay if the gums shrink down from the tooth-base.

This condition is common. It is known as Pyorrhea. *Four out of five* people who are over forty suffer from it. Ordinary tooth-pastes will not prevent it.

Forhan's Preparation *does* prevent it if used in time and used consistently. So Forhan's protects the tooth at the tooth-base which is unprotected by enamel.

On top of this Forhan's preserves gums in their pink, normal, vital condition. Use it daily and their firmed tissue-structure will vigorously support the teeth. They will not loosen. Neither will the mouth prematurely flatten through receding gums. Further, your gums will neither tender-up nor bleed.

Gums and teeth alike will be sounder, and your teeth will be scientifically polished, too.

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All Druggists

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R. J. Forhan, D.D.S.

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3rd Prize,	$ 60.	7th Prize,	$25.
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There are 7 faces to be found above, concealed about the Wrecked Automobile. Can you find them? If so mark each one with an X, cut out the picture, and write on a separate piece of paper the words, "I have found all the faces and marked them" and mail same to us with your name and address. In case of ties, hand writing and neatness will be considered factors. If correct we will advise you by return mail of a simple condition to fulfill. Don't send any money. You can be a prize winner without spending one cent of your money. Send your reply direct to

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RUTHVEN, ONT.

News from the Organizations

Matter for this page should be sent to the Secretary, United Farmers of Alberta, Calgary; A. J. McPhail, secretary, Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, Regina; Donald G. McKenzie secretary, United Farmers of Manitoba, Winnipeg.

Saskatchewan

Grain Growers' Serial

How the S.G.G.A. has helped the farmer.

91. In May, 1924, an economic conference was called by Geo. F. Edwards, president of the association. This conference was attended by representatives of the government, banks, implement dealers, mortgage associations and others, and a full discussion of the general economic position took place, which led to important developments.

92. As a result of the above conference a permanent economic board was formed, the object being to go thoroughly into western financial conditions, and to investigate ways and means of placing farming on a sound financial basis.

93. Arising also out of the conference was the appointment by the economic board of a committee to enquire into the possibilities of carrying on mixed farming at a profit. This committee is at work, and has already issued a valuable interim report.

94. A further result of the conference was the enlargement of the powers of the Debt Adjustment Bureau, and the securing of relief from needless executions, virtually promised by Premier Dunning during the conference proceedings.

95. On November 3, 1924, the president and vice-president of the association met ministers of the federal government in Regina, on the occasion of Premier King's visit, and urged further tariff reductions, revision of the Bank Act, restoration of the Crow's Nest rates, and completion of the Hudson Bay Railway.

96. R. M. Johnson, vice-president of the association, presented the case for the farmers before the Board of Railway Commissioners, at Regina, on the invitation of the chairman of the board, on November 19, 1924. Mr. Johnson, who demanded the full reinstatement of the Crow's Nest Pass agreement, was the only representative of the farmers of the province to appear before the board in Saskatchewan.

(To be continued).

The Robertson Shield Competition

Now is the time for locals of the S.G.G.A. to be thinking about their chances of winning the Robertson Shield next year. Every local has now the opportunity of putting in a full year's work in preparation for the competition, and we are hoping that a large number of them will take advantage of the opportunity presented.

This year's winner is the Merrington G.G.A., Kindersley, this local being the first to have its name engraved on the shield. Along with the shield went a car load of the highest-grade lump coal, delivered at the station. The local taking second place was Neville, the prize being 25 sacks of best grade flour; and the third prize, 1 barrel of coal oil, was won by the Cobourg local.

Successful Year at Craven

Every member of the Craven G.G.A. has been appointed on the membership committee to carry out a drive for new members in 1925, and it is up to them to make good.

This was the decision of the annual meeting of the local held in the Oddfellows' Hall, on Saturday afternoon, January 17. Horace Hartall was elected president; Dave McDonald, vice-president, and Mrs. T. Andrew, J. Lander and W. J. Tanner, directors of the local for a period of two years. An excellent report of the past year's work was presented by W. J. Tanner, the retiring president, from which it was seen that every question of importance to the farmers had been dealt with at the local meetings during the year. It also appeared that 65 per cent. of the members had joined the wheat pool.

A new local of the S.G.G.A. has been formed at Alingly, Sask., under the name of the Fortsburg G.G.A., with Neil McDonald as president, and E. P. Spratt as secretary.

Big Stick Lake local is again on the active list. Fees for 16 members have recently been forwarded to the Central office. In remitting the fees, the secretary, Albert Jaster, says, "We were rather unfortunate last year, but we called our local into life again, and are going to do to the best of our ability."

The Silver Park G.G.A., south of Melfort, has been reorganized, with D. G. McAlister as secretary. Twenty-one members were enrolled at the organization meeting held recently.

A new local has been formed at Whittome, Sask., under the name of the Whittome G.G.A., with C. B. Trevethick as secretary; George Schlechte, president, and Wm. Moggy, as vice-president.

Manitoba

Special Donations to Central

Since the Annual Convention at Brandon, January 6-9, the following locals have remitted special donations to the Central office for the purpose of wiping off the deficit of last year. Every mail is bringing evidence of the splendid co-operation that we are receiving from all over the province, and suggests the universal demand to build up the membership in the association, make secure its financial position, and thus make it the one great agency functioning successfully in the interests of the farmers of Manitoba. The membership dues are also coming in very satisfactorily. Many locals have already doubled their membership of last year, some have increased their's three-fold, while a few have even done better. Altogether the prospects genrally are the brightest that have faced the U.F.M. for some years, and we are confidently looking forward to 1925 as one in which the position of the U.F.M. will be completely restored to that of our most prosperous years, and that our proud record of accomplishment and service will continue.

Other donations will be acknowledged from time to time: Morris, $10; Harmsworth, $10; Douglas, $16; Marais, $10; Kelwood, $15; Ochre River, $6.50; Elkhorn, $15; Cameron, $20; Cypress River, $20; Boissevain, $23; Kirkwood, $10; Treherne, $20; Vermillion, $10; Greenway, $10; Central School, $15; Spruce Creek, $10; Justice, $10; Parkview W.S., $10; Thunderhill, $8.00; Tobacco Creek, $15; Virden, N. Grose, $5.00; Wingham, $20; Two Creeks, $10; Altamont, $10; Homewood, $10; Buttrum, $75; Grand Narrows, $10; Myrtle, $20; Cordova, $25; Kenton, $10. Total, $458.50.

The Dauphin District U.F.M. Board and Federal Political Committee, met on February 3, and it was decided that a district convention be held in Dauphin on March 5, for the purpose of reorganizing political forces throughout the constituency. The basis of representation will be as at other district conventions.

The annual ball, held under the auspices of the District U.F.M., is billed for March 6, in the Dauphin Town Hall. The seven locals surrounding the town co-operate in putting on this ball, the profits of which go to the district funds and has been a great source of revenue.

The last meeting of the Eunola local was very well attended, and various questions of interest to the community were well discussed. Lunch was afterwards served, and the rest of the evening spent in dancing.

Moline U.F.M. is very active this year, and has a paid-up membership of 80 already. At their box social held on New Year's Eve, the feature of the bidding was, that any lady's box selling for $2.50 made the contributor a member, while boxes exceeding $4.00 made the lady and gentleman members, 24 new members being the result.

The following note was received at Central office the other day from H. Hayward, secretary of the Elkdale local: "I beg to inform you that after being practically out of existence for a year or two, this local has been started once more, and we have been holding meetings every two weeks since early in December, with a promised membership already of about 30, including ladies."

The following are a few of the activities of the Grand Narrows local for 1924: Last winter interest was centred chiefly in the wheat pool, and a goodly number of farmers joined up. At the beginning of the year, final payment on their hall was made, and at the close they paid off the balance owing on lumber for the stable—two fairly large items for a small local in hard times. In February last a literary and dramatic society was formed, which provides entertainment much needed in a community such as their's. Great use has been made of the travelling libraries supplied by the Extension Service. Last winter, an ice-house of tamarac logs was built by the men of the local, and a good supply of ice put up for summer use. The members are now petitioning the postal authorities for a rural mail route, and it is hoped also that in the very near future they will have telephone facilities in their community.

Oakleigh local is still very much alive, and will show an increased membership this year. A concert and box social is being put on shortly, the proceeds of which will be donated to Central office to help clear their indebtedness.

At their meeting on the 3rd inst., two debates were held, the first of a series put on by the Brandon District Board: "Resolved that all cattle should be dehorned," was ably debated by four of their members, and the decision was by ballot in favor of the affirmative. The other debate: "Vancouver vs. Hudson Bay," was debated by another four members, and the good points of each route were well brought out, illustrating the necessity of completing the Hudson Bay Railway, the saving it would mean to the prairie provinces through cheaper transportation.

The secretary of McConnell local reports that their board purpose putting forth a special effort during the next two weeks for membership, and will report to the Central office about the first of March.

NEW LAMP BURNS 94% AIR

Beats Electric or Gas

A new oil lamp that gives an amazingly brilliant, soft, white light, even better than gas or electricity, has been tested by the U. S. Government and 51 leading universities and found to be superior to 10 ordinary oil lamps. It burns without odor, smoke or noise—no pumping up; is simple, clean, safe. Burns 94% air and 6% common kerosene (coal oil).

The inventor, T. D. Johnson, 579 McDermot Ave., Winnipeg, is offering to send a lamp on 10 days' FREE trial or even to give one FREE to the first user in each locality who will help him introduce it. Write him today for full particulars. Also ask him to explain how you can get the agency, and without experience or money make $250 to $500 per month.

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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers

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No discount for time or space on display advertising. All changes of copy and new matter must reach us eight days in advance of date of publication to ensure insertion. Reading matter advertisements are marked "Advertisement." We believe through careful enquiry, that every advertisement in The Guide is signed by trustworthy persons. We will take it as a favor if any of our readers will advise us promptly should they have any reason to doubt the reliability of any person or firm who advertises in The Guide.

Our Ottawa Letter

Members comment on Turgeon and Preston reports—Progressives demand further reductions in the tariff and other reforms—Marler suggests new national policy—By H. E. M. Chisholm

THE first working week of the parliamentary session has been notable, not so much for the character of the speeches delivered during the debate on the address, as for two highly important documents which were tabled in the House. These were the report of the Royal Commission, which, under the chairmanship of Mr. Justice Turgeon, investigated the grain trade of the Dominion, and made recommendations for the amendment of the Grain Act; and the report of W. T. R. Preston, who investigated conditions connected with the North Atlantic Shipping Combine, and upon whose findings the government has based its policy of steamship subventions. As neither of these reports have yet been printed, they were not the subject of any considerable debate during the discussion of the address. It is anticipated, however, that a series of amendments to the Grain Act, in conformity with the findings of the Turgeon commission, will be submitted to the House at an early date, and that the bill incorporating the contract with the Peterson line of steamships for the carriage of Canadian products and government control of rates will shortly be brought before parliament.

Export Duty on Wheat

Probably the most outstanding feature of the report of the Royal Grain Commission is the recommendation that an export duty be placed upon Canadian wheat entering the United States equal to the import duty now imposed by the United States itself. The commission points out that the United States duty is 42 cents a bushel, but that while it may be utilized whenever necessary to keep out Canadian grain, United States millers are enabled, under the drawback system, to import Canadian hard wheat at will, and to compete with the Canadian millers of the export market. Such a legitimate tariff reprisal as is proposed would, in the opinion of the commission, speedily result, either in the removal of the present United States duty against Canadian wheat, or in the erection in Canada of United States mills. While the proposal has not yet been discussed in the House of Commons, and while nothing will be known of the government's intentions with respect to it until the budget comes down, there has been a considerable amount of informal discussion among members on all sides. The idea meets with a fairly large degree of approval, but Progressive members are inclined to believe that the farmers might not favor any proposal which would place them wholly at the mercy of the Canadian millers. "If the millers of Canada would play fair, then I believe that an export duty on wheat would be a good idea," is the opinion of Thomas Sales, of Saltcoats. As a matter of fact, objections to the proposal would appear to be based upon arguments similar to those advanced against the proposed embargo upon pulpwood. In the latter connection the farmers who have pulpwood to sell are afraid that if American competition be eliminated, prices would be forced down by the paper manufacturers of the Dominion.

The Ocean Combine

The Preston report on the shipping combine is regarded as one of the most striking documents ever submitted by a royal commissioner. Mr. Preston has submitted conclusive proof of the existence of a combine, which, in spite of all efforts, has discriminated against Canadian trade which charges higher rates from Liverpool to Canada than it does from Germany to New York, and which, in the opinion of the commissioner, bids fair to strangle Canadian commerce. He finds that this combine cannot be successfully combated by any private corporation, and intimates the strongest possible influence is necessary to break it. The report, like that of the Turgeon commission, has not yet been printed, and therefore has been only tentatively discussed in the House. The policy of the government based upon it, however, has already been the subject of debate. Right Hon. Arthur Meighen undertook to attack that policy early in the debate. He declared that the government having failed in its efforts to combat the alleged combine on the Great Lakes, had turned its attention to the more desperate task of beating the combine on the high seas. He placed on the pages of Hansard a report of a statement of Sir William Peterson made to his directors and shareholders, in which he had assured them that they need worry no more about the dividends, as a result of the contract entered into with the government of Canada. In the opinion of Mr. Meighen, this contract would be more profitable for the Peterson Line than to the people of the Dominion.

Expects to Make Dividends

The opinion of Mr. Meighen is not, however, shared by the entire House. It is admitted that Sir William Peterson is not in the scheme for his health, and that he expects to make dividends. At the present time there is a surplus of tonnage over business, and it is conceivable that under the arrangement entered into between the government and the Peterson Line, that full and continuous cargoes will be guaranteed, and that both the country and the company will benefit thereby.

Comment on the proposal from the United Kingdom is varied. Business men are inclined to agree with the Preston report, so far as it deals with the discriminatory and extortionate character of the rates. Shipping concerns, on the other hand, declare that they are making no money and defy the Canadian government to bring about any reductions in existing tariff scales. They make no attempt to deny that rate fixing arrangements are entered into between the various companies, but they are inclined to laugh at the attempt of Canada to break such arrangements.

In view of past experiences, it would indeed appear on the face of it, to be futile to pit ten vessels against the fleets of the seven seas. The government, however, believes that this is only the beginning of a much wider and more extensive scheme in which British shippers and shippers from the other Dominions, may later participate.

Progressive members, generally, approve of any scheme by which ocean rates may be reduced, and discrimina-

Continued on Page 34

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In September, October and November inspections at Winnipeg, 178 cars of wheat alone were discounted 10c a bushel on account of Smut.

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Formaldehyde will absolutely destroy all traces of smut in your crops at a very small cost. It is 100% effective. Ask your dealer for information, or write

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34



Whose time is worth $$$ on trips to town?

The Farmer's And a pair of WEED Chains may save you an hour or more when roads are wet.

In fact, your whole car may be *helpless* simply for lack of WEEDS.

Get WEED Chains today—they're your one biggest help when you need them. And refuse substitutes. WEEDS are the original tire chains, proved best by long years of service.

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WEED Chains are made for all tires: fabrics and cords; regulars and balloons. WEED "Gumbo Traction" Chains are designed especially for Western use.



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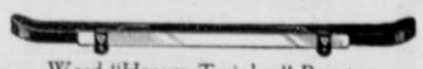
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WEED Bumpers, front and rear, ward off the dents that mean low re-sale value. Reduce insurance rates. There's a type for your car that gives full protection and makes parking easy. No hooking. Made of strong, spring steel. Quickly attached. Sold by better dealers, accessory shops and garages everywhere. Get the best—demand

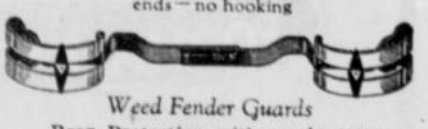
WEED BUMPERS





Weed "Hoover Twinbar" Bumper

Moderately priced for light cars. Curved ends—no hooking



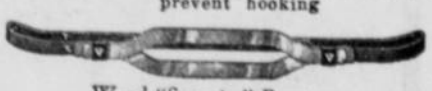
Weed Fender Guards

Rear Protection with ample room for spare tires



Weed "Sentry D-25" Bumper

Strong—wide bumping surface. Curved to prevent hooking



Weed "Security" Bumper

For light cars. Moderately priced

"He Planted 'Shelter'--- and Reaped a Home"



Here we have the story of tree planting under prairie conditions told more vividly than pages of type could present it. The photographs came from H. Atkinson, of Quantock, Sask. The first illustrates the general treeless appearance of the country when he first came to it. The second shows not only the splendid development of the shelter belt planted by Mr. Atkinson, but the luxurious garden he has been able to establish as a result of such shelter. In his letter he speaks of the good crops of red, white and black currants, raspberries, strawberries, and some plums, and pays tribute to the valuable assistance given him by the Tree Planting Division of the Forestry Branch at Indian Head, Sask.

What would a garden like this one mean to your home? If you haven't already done so, take the first step toward establishing it. Plant a shelter belt.

What Other Farmers Say

"We find the good of our tree plantation the whole year round. In summer, it is not only a protection day and night during storms of a cyclonic nature, but is a thing of beauty as well. In winter, our stock are able to stay out when others are not so fortunate. It affords an ideal picnic ground and is used extensively during the summer. We always have good crops on the north side of our woodlot and no soil drifting. I would not mind trees all around my farm and would recommend them not only as a great protection, but as good company for everyone."—Peter Dodds, Elgin, Man.

* * *

"I first planted trees in 1909 or 1910. They were well taken care of, cultivated for three years and now form a very fine belt of trees. If the land is well prepared and the trees cultivated the first three years, there is no doubt but what they will do well. A belt of trees planted by my neighbors decided me to plant as I realized the benefit trees would give in protecting the buildings, stock, poultry and garden. Then they add a more homelike appearance to the place. I would not want to live in a house with no trees around. The first thing I would do would be to plant tree belts. They bring quite a number of different birds around the place which are a source of pleasure to watch and hear. In fact trees give us more pleasure than we realize until we begin to think about them. It is worth every farmers' effort to plan tree belts. Plan them right, prepare the land right, and look after the trees right. He will be richly repaid."—A. F. Kendall, Virden, Man.

* * *

"Tree growing is a branch of farm business I consider one of the most important, and one that has not failed to bring good results, dry seasons or wet. It is simply this, if we take the time to plant trees and give them a little cultivation once in a while, they will surely grow, and such a difference it makes to the homes in this prairie country. At different times during these past dry seasons, and this has been one of them, I have felt discouraged with crops looking so poor, and thought of selling out, but, when we look at our tree plantation, I hate to leave them. In 1916 we planted 1,200 seedlings and cuttings on the north side of our garden. Today these trees are admired by everyone that comes around. A number of the Russian poplar are now 22 feet to the tips and none less than four inches in diameter. The maples have done splendidly and the ash and caragana have also done well. In a few years I look to this tree planting to solve the problem of soil drifting; and also, by bringing more birds around (and more are coming every year) help in the destruction of grasshoppers and such pests. I have been reeve of this municipality for a number of years, so I find, in moving around that tree growing is being carried on most successfully and proving beneficial."—T. F. Ironside, Garden Plain, Alta.

The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, February 18, 1925

The Shipping Combine

For the last fifty years or thereabouts, there have been sporadic complaints about the fixing of ocean freight rates by shipping rings or combines, the complaints dating back to the eighteen-seventies, when, owing to the excessive competition of steam vessels with sailing vessels, a practice began of making "deferred rebates" to shippers who gave their business to the combine. These ocean shipping combines are international in character, and, consequently, have proved very difficult to deal with, and because of Great Britain's great share in the world's shipping, the combines have been as a rule dominated by British interests. A British royal commission enquired into these combines about fifteen years ago, the majority of which found that although the combine maintained rates above a competitive level, this disadvantage was more than offset by the superior service given, while the minority held that the disadvantages were more serious. The commission as a whole agreed that greater control was necessary in the public interest, and it made a few feeble suggestions for dealing with the situation. Since then there have been other enquiries, and on May 5, 1913, Mr. Meighen, then solicitor-general in the Borden cabinet, moved adjournment of the House "for the purpose of discussing a definite matter of urgent public importance, namely, the rapid and alarming increase in rates on the North Atlantic, and the duty of the government in relation thereto." Mr. Meighen's speech on that occasion deserves, because of its thoroughness, to rank with his celebrated speech on the duty on agricultural implements.

Some negotiations with the British government subsequently took place, Sir Henry Drayton being sent over for that purpose, but the outbreak of the war threw the matter into the background.

The report of W. T. R. Preston, made public by the Dominion government last week, shows that the North Atlantic Conference is as live a body as it was before the war, and that is about all that the report does show. Whatever the cost was of this enquiry by Mr. Preston, it was too much, because the government was already in possession of all the relevant facts regarding this shipping combine. The special committee appointed in 1923 to enquire into agricultural conditions, discovered as much as Mr. Preston appears to have discovered, and in any case the North Atlantic Conference is no secret organization, and it included up to a recent date the Canadian Government Merchant Marine.

The proposals of the government to deal with the situation are of more importance than the report. It is reported that the government has entered into a contract with the firm of Sir William Peterson, in London, under which the company will put on for Canadian trade, a fleet of ten ships of an average of 10,000 tons, and is to receive a subsidy from the government which will be the basis of the freight rates. In plain words this means that there will be reduced rates on shipments by these vessels, and the government will reimburse the company for losses sustained by reason of these reductions.

Now either the ocean rates are too high or they are not. If they are too high why should a subsidy be necessary provided the business is guaranteed the company? If they are not too high how can the North Atlantic shipping combine be broken by a fleet of ten ships kept in operation at the expense of the Canadian taxpayer?

The Canadian government has had some experience in this matter. In the closing years of the war the government started to build a merchant fleet. In all 64 vessels were built at a cost of over $72,000,000. During the last three fiscal years the annual loss on these ships has been over $9,000,000. Four of the vessels have been sold and 60 are still in service, or at least available for service. This Canadian Government Merchant Marine sat in the North Atlantic Conference and its rates were the rates fixed by the conference. In his last report of the operation of this fleet, Sir Henry Thornton stated that while satisfactory outward cargoes had been secured, "satisfactory cargoes were not obtainable on homeward trips, which naturally increased operating expenses out of all proportion to revenue." That is why there was such a heavy deficit on this government merchant fleet; it could not get cargoes for Canada, and that being the general condition the outward freight rates have to carry a disproportionate share of the cost of the entire voyage.

The public ought to have a great deal more information on this matter than it has so far been given. If the country has to be taxed $9,000,000 a year to maintain a government fleet of 60 vessels why cannot that fleet be employed to break the shipping combine? Why is it necessary to subsidize a line of ships at all? If it be correct, as Sir Henry Thornton says, that satisfactory (that is paying) cargoes are not obtainable on homeward voyages, is it not extremely desirable, as the Agricultural Enquiry Commission said, to give some attention to the question of why these cargoes were not obtainable, and how our imports can be increased. We have no more use for an ocean shipping combine than we have for any other kind of a combine, but when we have a government line of merchant ships and when the taxpayers have to make up the losses of that line every year to the tune of $9,000,000, because the ships cannot get cargoes to bring into this country, it is very apparent that it is not by subsidies to private shipping concerns that lower ocean rates are going to be secured. We could at least try the effect of lower rates on our own ships, and thus find out whether the lack of inward cargoes is due to high rates or the high rates are due to a lack of cargoes.

The Grain Commission Report

Although the full report of the Royal Grain Enquiry Commission, under the chairmanship of Hon. W. F. A. Turgeon, is not yet available to the public, the summary appearing in the press indicates that the commission has covered the ground thoroughly, and has gone fully into the whole problem of grain marketing. The summary shows that the subject is treated under seventeen general heads, beginning with the country elevator and the loading platform and following the grain through the processes of transportation, grading, financing, handling in terminals, routes to market, the methods of marketing, and finishing with a review of the administration of the Canada Grain Act. Every phase of the grain trade is thus brought under consideration, and it is apparent that the commission has done its best to discover what improvements are desirable and practicable in the process of marketing grain in the interests of the producers, the trade and the general public.

The report affects so many interests that the recommendations of the commission will be subject to the closest scrutiny by the producer, the trade and the transportation agencies. Until the complete report is available it would be premature to comment at length on the recommendations made, but some conclusions of the commission may be noted. The commission finds that a futures market and an element of speculation in trading are the result of the prevailing organization of distribution, have a value in the system, and on the whole are not injurious to the producer. Reference is made to the section of the Criminal Code which prohibits "gaming in stocks and merchandise," and it is recommended that the soliciting of persons who are without training or experience, to engage in speculation on the Grain Exchange, be prohibited.

The report of the late Secretary Wallace, of the United States Department of Agriculture, in which reference is made to the spreads between Winnipeg and Liverpool prices, and which has been used for certain propagandist purposes in this country, is described by the commission as "inaccurate and misleading." It may be noted in passing that Secretary Wallace, himself, deprecated the use to which his figures, admittedly inadequate and incomplete, had been put. We have dealt separately with the suggestion of the commission for the imposition of a tax on wheat exported to the United States.

A feature of the report is the appendix by one of the commissioners, J. G. Scott, of Quebec, in which the adverse effect of high costs of transportation on grain marketing are set forth, and the suggestion made that for the next ten years the railways should give special rates on export wheat, and that rates be adjusted on a basis of equality East and West, with a view to the greater utilization and development of Canadian ports. Mr. Scott suggests that this reduction and adjustment of rates should be accompanied by a subsidy from the Dominion government to make up the loss in revenue. This, in effect, is the suggestion made some time ago by Mr. Marler, M.P. for one of the Montreal constituencies, who put it forward as compensation to the West for the burden of the tariff. This proposal seems to be catching on, and it is evident that a great deal will be heard about it in the near future.

An Unsound Proposal

Dealing with the rebate of duty which the American miller obtains on imports of wheat which are ground into flour and exported, the report of the Royal Grain Enquiry Commission says:

> It was suggested to us that in view of these conditions, an export duty should be levied at the same rate as in the American tariff upon Canadian wheat, and wheat products entering the United States. The American tariff having already closed effectively the domestic market to the Canadian farmers, the result of such a levy would be to eliminate the export of American flour ground from Canadian wheat, and to transfer this market to the Canadian millers. While as a general thing export duties are to be deprecated, the exceptional situation that arises in this instance might warrant such an impost.

It would be interesting to know the source of this suggestion. It might have come from somwhere in the neighborhood of Montreal; it is inconceivable that it came from the producers of wheat. It is, moreover, somewhat outside the scope of the commission, and it

is surprising to find a professor of political economy concurring in what amounts to a recommendation to revive a medieval and discredited form of interference with international trade. The commission might at least have remembered that the country is even now critically divided on the question of the tariff, and to accentuate that division by imposing an export duty on wheat, which can be of no earthly value to the growers of wheat, and which is advocated explicitly for the benefit of millers, and not for revenue purposes, would be disastrous to any political party.

In the calendar year 1924 there was exported in bond to the United States, about 9,000,000 bushels of wheat. In the last eighteen months the quantity so exported was approximately 12,000,000 bushels. These figures show that the quantity exported to the United States which escapes the duty by being ground for export, is a very small fraction of the total wheat exports. Moreover, Canadian exports of flour during the last five years have steadily increased, while exports from the United States have as steadily decreased, demonstrating that the Canadian millers are in no need of any artificial stimulus to enable them to compete in the markets of the world.

If an export duty of this kind is considered of value as a means of retaining "the benefits of manufacture" for Canada, why stop at a tax on exports to the United States? What reason is there for believing that the Canadian miller is hurt particularly by exports of wheat to the United States as long as his competitors in every other country can get all the Canadian wheat they want without hindrance? If it would be a good thing for Canadian millers to prevent American millers getting Canadian wheat, would it not be even better to prevent any millers outside of Canada getting it? Why not secure the maximum "benefits of manufacture" by a general export tax?

The answer, of course, is that the tax would be paid by the wheat grower. Canada has not a monopoly of wheat production, and so long as the buyers of wheat have other sources of supply, any interference whatever with the flow of wheat from this country to the world's market is a tax which inevitably falls upon the producer. Even the suggested tax on exports to the United States to the extent that it would limit our market or throw more Canadian wheat upon other markets, would react on prices and hurt not only the producer but every other industry through the reduction of the purchasing power of the producer.

Behind the suggestion is the desire to retaliate upon the United States for their 42 cents a bushel duty on wheat. That tax, however, is a general one; it is not imposed exclusively on Canadian wheat. The commission expresses the belief that if such a retaliatory duty were imposed the United States would remove the duty on wheat, or else there would be a great development in Canadian milling. Which is it the commission would like to see? It suggests the tax for the avowed purpose of limiting competition with the Canadian miller, and at the same time hopes it will lead to the removal of the American duty and thus increase the competition. The commission cannot have it both ways, and there is reason to believe that those who suggested the tax to the commission were not thinking of the advantages to be derived from a removal of the American duty on wheat.

The plain truth is that the tax would neither smooth the way to better trade relations with the United States nor give any needed help to the Canadian miller, and it would most assuredly hurt the wheat producer. The reputation of the commission would have stood higher with regard to the discharge of its duties had it declined to include this suggestion in its report, or at any rate declined to argue in favor of it.

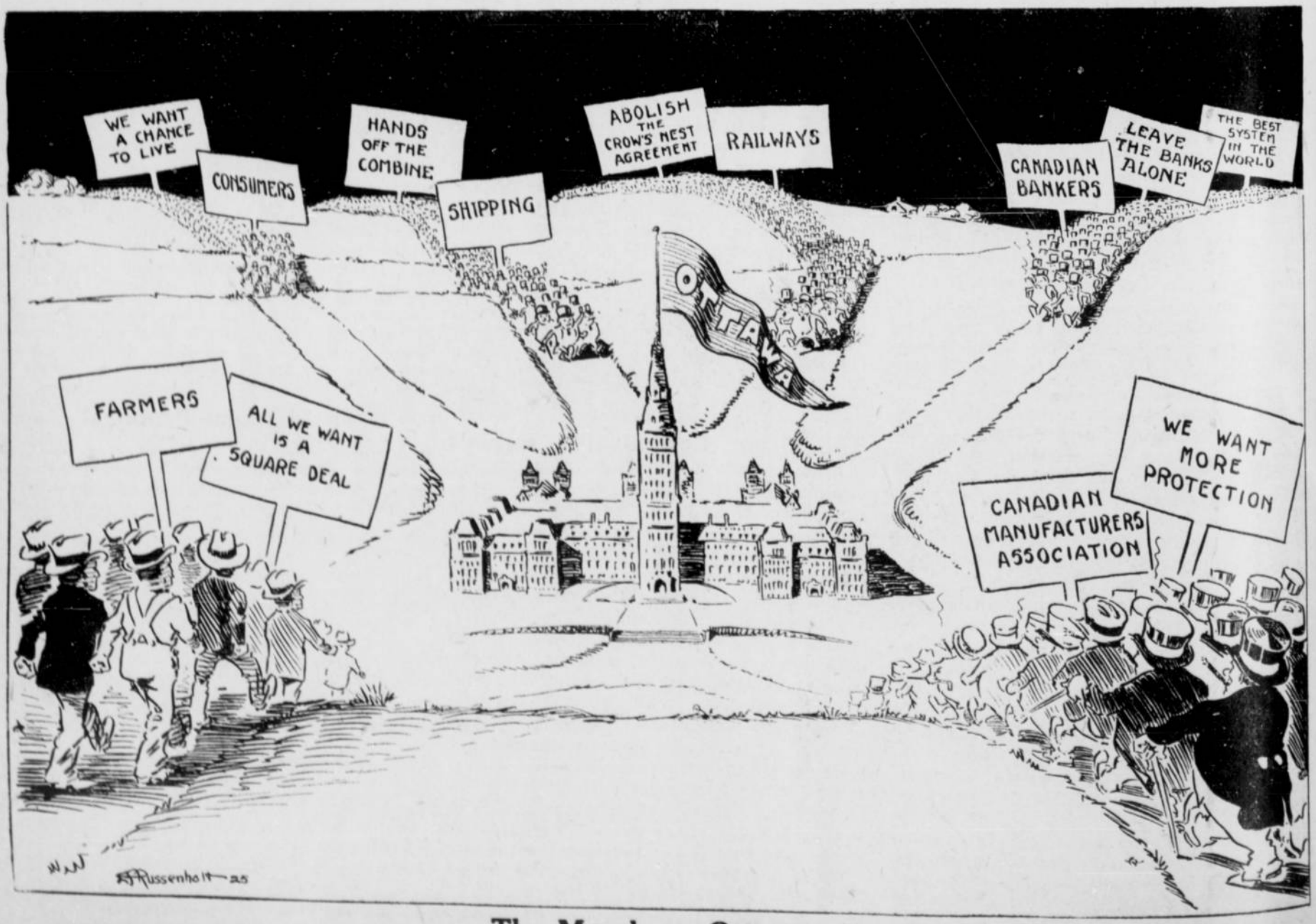
Editorial Notes

Right Honorable David Lloyd George rises to remark that it was the politicians that won the war. After Foch, Haig, Jellicoe and their colleagues, together with not a few who, in lowlier posts, did their bit, recover from the shock, we may hear them retorting: "You've got your wires crossed; the politicians started the war."

The Toronto Financial Post finds fault with The Guide for suggesting that if reductions in taxation are to be made they should be made in the sales and tariff taxes and not in the income tax. The farmers, as a class, the Post says, do not pay income taxes; that is why The Guide does not favor reduction of the income tax. The Guide does not favor reduction of the income tax, when a choice has to be made between it and the tariff, or sales tax, because it is the most equitable tax, and because it falls upon surplus. The sales and tariff taxes are paid regardless of ability to pay; the income tax is paid only where the means exist to pay.

H. M. Marler, M.P. for the St. Lawrence-St. George division of Montreal, in a recent speech declared that policies conceived in the interest of Montreal or Quebec alone were of no value. The people could not continually swap jack-knives among themselves. What was wanted was a policy which would build up the whole of Canada and not one section alone. Mr. Marler is right, and he wants to keep hammering that truth home in Montreal.

The annual report of the Massey Harris Company shows a surplus for 1924 of $87,711, as against deficits of $409,578 for 1923, $643,000 for 1922 and $1,456,000 for 1921. Better conditions, the financial statement of the company says, have come because the purchasing power of the farmer has improved. That, as a plain matter of fact, is the remedy for most of the financial troubles of the country.



The March on Ottawa

The Alien

By Archie P. McKishnie

THROUGHOUT the night a soft rain had fallen to lave with tender caress the plants and mosses of the forest. With the coming of dawn a fulvous gleam reached up in the east and drew back the curtains of darkness. Morning leaped across the tangle, an unleashed glory to spray with rainbow tints the sleeping lake and brook that murmured drowsily between wooded banks. Opal mists weaved upward, hung, for a moment above the trees, then vanished in vitric ether. Over the waking solitude hung a cyaneous arch, ribbed with the golden bars of morning.

With the first heralds of dawn, and as silently, came the grey Alien of the tamaracs, a shifting shadow among shadows, to pause at the edge of a foam-flecked stream and raise his nose hungrily to the lighting skies.

The animal was the only one of his kind in this three million acres of lake-shot wilderness. In form he resembled the bob-cat, but was perhaps a little longer and a trifle higher at the hips than that animal. His coat was a shade lighter in color. His tail was short and heavily furred, his head oval rather than round, his eyes set wide apart were as amber as sun-drenched pools; and instead of the small ears of the wild-cat, his ears were pronounced in size and slightly tufted.

As he paused now to blink sleepily and yawn hungrily in a splash of morning sunlight, he looked not unlike a great domestic cat stirring to wakefulness on his protected hearthstone.

As a matter of fact the Alien's mother had been a tame cat of royal blood, half Abyssinian and half Manx. Brought to the upper forest by a lumberman, Deever by name, she had answered the world-old summons that spring voices to her wilderness children and had mated with a young bob-cat of the uplands. She was, however, destined not to long survive the transplanting, never to return again to the abode of man. But before succumbing to the inevitable, true to the traditions of her royal species, the lumberman's pet had given birth to a single kitten.

One early summer's night a trapper returning up the river found, as he beached his canoe, what he took to be a baby bob-cat. The tiny, grey morsel was badly lacerated and all but dead. He carried it to his cabin. Deever, hearing of it, sought the man out. He took the injured kitten to his camp and tenderly nursed it back to life. As it grew into a strong playful thing full of pranks and mischief, Deever recognized in the barred, rabbit-grey fur and short tail, certain marked characteristics of the mother. The kitten's devotion to him alone and its lofty indifference to the other members of the camp was the heritage of his Manx ancestors; his eagerness to explore and his utter absence of fear of dog or any other animal that chanced to come his way, and the rather too-large slightly-tufted ears, bespoke the Abyssinian strain in his veins.

The following spring found the animal almost fully grown; a big, beautiful thing full of supple grace, happily content so long as he was near his master.

Only in his perpetual watchfulness and, at times, his fits of moody depression that brooked neither caress nor interference even from Deever, this and his tendency to spend much of his life in the trees surrounding the camp, did he display the nature of his wild sire. In all other respects he was just a big, comfort-loving house-cat.

But as his pet grew to magnificent maturity Deever was worried. He watched him closely during the first late winter nights of his maturity, fearing that the mysterious note might sound from the tangle and he might answer as his mother had answered before him.

But the cat seemed quite content to remain in the warm seclusion of the cook-house and accept the willing homage of his human friends. And perhaps had not the catastrophe occurred on the Upper Magnetawan during the log-drive, he might have stayed with Deever until the end; but there came a spring night when the man who held all the moody animal's affection failed to return to camp.

Two days and nights the big cat watched and waited for Deever's return, plaintively mewing his loneliness. And then one night when the air was filled with the scent of flowers, he left the camp forever.

Perhaps it was in his mind to seek out his master, or it may be that to him the cozy comfort of the camp had become unbearable without Jim Deever's voice and rough caress.

Dawn found him deep in the heart of a forest the like of which he had never seen before, weary and hungry. But there was no hand to give him food. He climbed a dead fir and crouching in its crotch wailed out his loneliness.

He slept until noon with the spring sun washing him, warming into vivid life the dark bars that licked his grey sides. Then he arose, stretched himself, and descended the tree. On the green moss he sprawled, tearing the spongy plants into shreds with distended claws.

Then, suddenly, he was on his feet. His raking stroke had disturbed a small tuft of dead grass close beside the wind-slain trunk of a tree. On his alert ears had fallen a small, startled squeak.

Like a flash he pounced upon the grass. When he arose he had a struggling wood-mouse in his jaws.

It was the first meal the cat had ever caught for himself; true, he had captured mice, flying-squirrels and bats before, but he had disdained to eat them.

But now he devoured the mouse with the gusto of an epicure. Never had anything tasted quite so delicious. Later in the day, he pounced upon a grouse-chick, and just as the shadows of twilight were falling a daring young rabbit became his prey.



So passed the first six months of the Alien's sojourn in the tangle of mysteries. Autumn found him many miles distant from the camp in the upper timber. He had come into the vast sweep of forest known as Algonquin Preserve and in which all wild things were granted immunity from the destroying hand of man; but this, of course, the Alien did not know. All he knew was that in this place food was abundant, and he was finding his new life worth the living.

In this wilderness world to which the Alien now belonged, man had done little to deface God's handiwork. Great trees swished the same songs they had sung for centuries; limpid streams gurgled music whose first notes had been born in the womb of sentinel hills as old as creation itself. Wild, bubbling arteries beating the pulse of life through an eternal vastness of solitude, they had etched their course through rock and tangle, voicing ever their wild call of freedom. Myriads of gleaming lakes threw back the rosy tints of dawn, flashed to the crimson heralds of sunset. And all throughout this vast wilderness swept the master note heard only by the wild things who belonged.

This note had come to the Alien at first softly, like a stirring memory, a mellow chord lifting from the caverns of far-back hills and forests, a world in which the untamed ancestors of his sire had lived, and loved and died. What was his by right of heritage, he was to own again; but this he did not realize, although he knew that the note which called him was one for which he had listened and longed during his pampered sojourn in the world of man. Gradually as instincts long dormant awakened within him and he caught the full import of that call, he forgot the voice of his one-time master and the caressing touch of a hand he had loved. Another voice now soothed him; his caress was the touch of checkered shadow and mint-freighted breeze. That thing which had freed him from artificiality and captivity was looking after him. Once more he was back in the spicy, tangled sweep of his inheritance.

Fierce winter gripped the forest, but the Alien withstood the bitter cold and deep snows. His hide had toughened, had become more heavily furred. Always there was sweet flesh for the mere taking, and he slept for long periods curled comfortably up in hollow tree or log.

When the winter's back was sagging and in the sky of late day were crimson arrows to mark the coming of spring, the Alien, stirred by a subtle and disquieting urge he had never before experienced lifted his nose to the misty stars and voiced the call of kind to kind.

High up in a jungleland of cedars he found his mate, a beautiful grey cat with slender body and round head set with eyes that glowed through the cold darkness like emerald fires. She crouched in the crotch of a pine and spit venomously at him as he warily approached her.

As he paused, unsure of his reception, from a nearby tree sounded a blood-curdling yowl, and a grey, clawing fury launched itself across the intervening space to alight on the limb behind him.

Instantly the Alien whirled to meet the attack of the male bob-cat. His long fangs met in the furry pulsing throat of the aggressor, and clawing and snarling the two rolled from the limb and dropped into the snow, twenty feet below.

From her point of vantage, the she-cat who had been the cause of the battle, watched with indifferent interest its outcome. It was soon over. Bleeding from many wounds, ignominiously defeated, the wild Tom sprang away into the shadows.

The conqueror licked his wounds and settled himself at the foot of the pine. He had gone quite as far as any self-respecting suiter would carry his courtship; had, in ousting his rival made clear his desires to the grey lady above him, and with kingly patience he awaited the issue.

With the coquetry of her sex she kept him waiting until a late winter moon lifted wanly above the spear-tipped tamaracs; then, with seeming reluctance, she descended the tree and stood before him.

With royal indifference the Alien allowed her to touch his black nose with her brown one, blinked his amber eyes as her armed paw viciously slapped one of his ears, purred hoarsely his satisfaction as she spit venomously in his face. Intuitively he knew these to be the signs of surrender.

Dawn found the Alien and his mate feasting on a breakfast which they had captured together. To the abundant fullness of his world had been added the joy of spring mating.

Spring swept suddenly in upon the northern forest to wipe away the deep snows and set the bound lakes free. For a space, fed by millions of rivulets, tinkling streams became surging torrents. Followed the kiss of soft winds and waking warmth of golden sunlight. Swiftly the mosses greened; ferns poked their curved fronds through the black earth, and pale, slender hypaticas lifted mauve-flushed faces from shadowed nooks.

Then came summer to leash the great forest in chains of green and gold. The air was sweet with the scent of blossoms and keen tang of fruiting balsams. Throughout the vast shagland surged a perpetual song, a chorus that began with dawn and sank to silence at twilight.

II

The Alien sprawled on one of the sunny patches of sward on a sparsely wooded knoll. He was happy and contented. Beside him lay a bunch of brown feathers and a spring of newly-grown catnip. The cedar-bird of which he had just partaken had proved much to his liking; the sappy catnip had given him a feeling of drowsy intoxication.

His grey mate had deserted him, but the fact disturbed him not the slightest. She may have wearied of his inconstancy—there were scars on his furred jowls to attest that he had fought and won more than one duel with males of his kind the affections of whose mates he had alienated—or it may be that instinct had warned her to hide from him so that when her babies came he would not, after the manner of cat-fathers, seek them out and slay them, that her affections might return to him again.

The Alien in his wanderings had by this time come to the very border of the wilderness of his adoption. Something—an insatiable desire to keep moving—had urged him onward. One morning through the thinning forest he caught a glimpse of a great monster that vomited smoke and screeched a challenge as it thundered its course swiftly through the wilderness. As he watched it vague memories stirred within him, memories of that other world now shut behind him. Again he saw the cabins of man nestling on a sparsely wooded slope that lifted to far-sweeping hills, and a dull ache awoke in the breast of the Alien.

He was homesick for a sight of mankind. As yet, the note which held him to the new world of his adoption sounded clarion clear for him, that which he had inherited from his wild sire held him to his heritage; but the mother-blood in him called him with an insistent urge to seek that which lay beyond the confines of his kingdom.

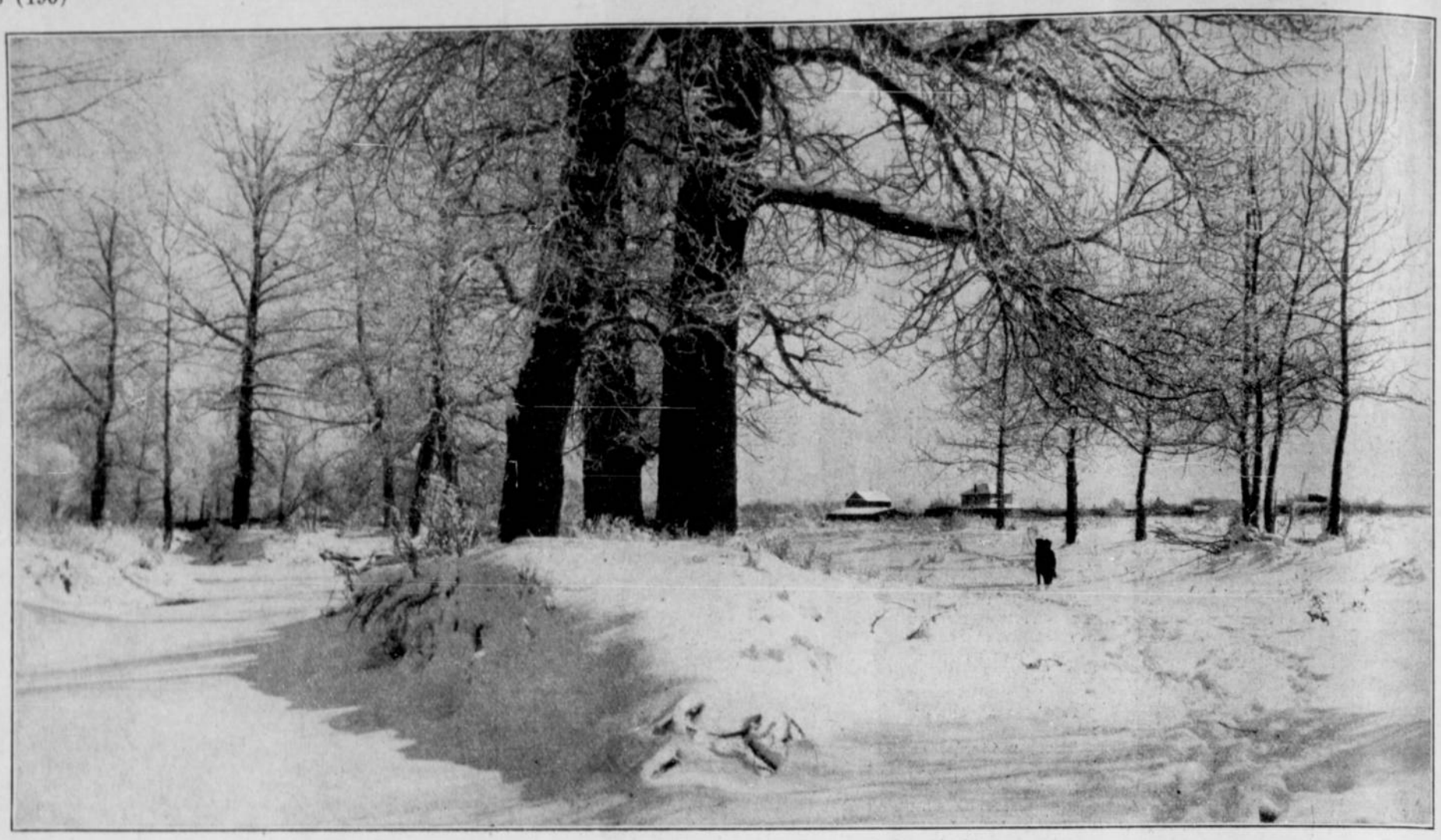
And so it was that under cover of the friendly darkness he crept that night into the open space where rested a roomy lodge. His amber eyes drank in the cheerful fire of logs in the big grate, the wide streak of lamp-light cleaving ruddily the massed shadows. He smelt the savory odor of food he had once loved, heard the musical tinkle of a guitar—and a voice that laughed boomingly as Jim Deever's voice had laughed.

Then he crept back again into the spicy blackness of the forest and to the great mother who understood and pities, wailed out his heart-hunger.

But the boundless wilderness was the Alien's birthright. To it he belonged. He had been reborn; recast to fit his environment. The eyes that had once held contentment gleamed now with a steady vigilance. Beneath the glistening coat the muscles of his supple body rippled as he walked. His claws had become tough and sharp by much honing on sappy tree trunks. He bore many scars from conflict with other animals who had contested his right to the spicy hunting-fields.

Perhaps those battles had been fewer

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An Agricultural Education

Professor Hopper's address to U.F.M. annual convention in which he demonstrates the value of a college training for farmers

EDUCATION is a very wide and important subject and no one need fear to discuss even a small part of such a subject before a convention of this kind. At the very worst, any criticism that may arise will come from the handling of the subject, not from the choice of subject itself. Education is one of the three corner stones of your organization which has for its motto: Education, co-operation, legislation, and one may be excused for claiming that the greatest of these is education, forming as it does the foundation and basis upon which the others are built.

The value of education in general is too well recognized to need any discussion here. One has only to travel through the country and note the fact that our public schools and high schools are the most important and imposing buildings in the community, to be assured of the fact that as a people we are thoroughly convinced of the value of education. We may sometimes question whether we are getting the best results possible for our money, but that is merely another proof that we are convinced of the value of education itself.

There is more than one way of looking at this question of the value of education. The main value, perhaps, lies in a personal development, a source of satisfaction and enjoyment to the possessor, widening his interests and making possible a fuller and more complete life. This side of the value of education is recognized in the expression: "Education is a good thing to have." "It is an easy thing to carry." No man that I know of has ever seriously considered that he had too much school education, and most of us regret that we have not had enough.

But it is not of this general value of education that I want to speak. Admitting that it has a general value that is at least 50 per cent. of its total value, what is its value to a farmer in helping him in his business, not its value in making life more worth living, but its value in the business of earning a living on the farm?

The Character of Farming

Before attempting to answer that question in detail let us look for a few minutes at the nature of farming itself, because after all everything depends on that. If farming is an unimportant business, if it is mechanical in its nature, easy for any one to understand its problems, then it must be admitted that the economic value of education will be small. But I have an idea that is not your opinion of farming as a profession. Certainly it is not mine.

In the first place farming is the most important business of this country, probably the most important single occupation in the world. In our own province, 90 per cent. of the total wealth, produced is estimated to be from agriculture. This is the collective point of view. So far as the individual farmer is concerned, farming offers immense natural advantages as a life calling. Its independence, the scope it offers for initiative, for establishing a home (the chief goal in view after all in any calling), the personal freedom, the satisfaction that arises from constructive productive work, in spite of many drawbacks, make it a worthy calling for intelligent capable men.

Farming then is an important business; in worth and dignity, second to none, or at any rate capable of being made second to none. In the second place farming is a difficult business. From the collective point of view the resolutions that you have before your convention and the questions that you discuss month by month in your locals, prove this. The problems of co-operative marketing, of the wheat pool, problems connected with freight rates, the bank act, the tariff, the Hudson Bay road, all prove the necessity of a good education if these problems are to be tackled successfully and brought to solution.

A Many-Sided Business

From the individual point of view it is equally obvious that farming is a difficult, many-sided business. Take the problems related to field crops for instance. The laying down of a satisfactory six-year crop rotation is no boy's job as any one will testify who has tried it; yet it is agreed that some such program is necessary if agriculture is to be made to pay permanently. There are problems connected with diseases of plants, rust and smut, root rot and wilt. There are problems connected with insect enemies, grass-hoppers, saw-fly, Hessian fly, and crickets in flax. Problems connected with weeds, and poison plants are not easy to solve, and over all these problems connected with field crops you have methods of cultivation, how, when and what to sow.

That is a formidable array of questions for study, and we have only touched one department of a farmer's business. The feeding, breeding and care of stock, and diseases of farm animals present problems equally difficult. Lack of knowledge in any of these results immediately in loss or reduced profit.

It is not necessary to go all down the line. I only want to remind you that farming is a many-sided difficult business and becoming increasingly so. In addition to the difficulties already suggested, a farmer must be an engineer and a mechanic. He can save a great deal year by year if he can do his own blacksmithing and carpenter work and look after his own engine troubles. Poultry can be made to pay if you know how, and bees are a good side line if you know bees. Then on top of 16 hours a day of work of this kind it undoubtedly pays to keep books and farm bookkeeping is admittedly the most difficult kind of bookkeeping. Obviously it is not a simple mechanical type of calling. There is room for the widest kind of a difference in results to the men who know their business and the men who do not.

I think you will readily admit then that farming is an important business, and is a difficult business. I think you will admit that in both these respects it will measure up with the business of the lawyer, the banker or the teacher. You will admit the importance and the difficulty, but there is one thing that you have not been so willing to admit, the need for school and college training as a preparation for the business of farming. A boy must have Grade XI standing before he can enter a bank; then he climbs by slow steps to more and more responsible positions, learning one department at a time. A boy aiming to become a lawyer must have matriculation and pass from three to five years in study after that, before he is allowed to practice. A teacher must have Grade XI, and a year in normal; after that comes the practical training. It stands to reason that what applies to these callings applies to farming. We often complain of slights cast upon the business of farming by superficial city people who do not stop to think, but no city man ever put the slight upon agriculture that is put there by the farmer himself, when he adopts the attitude that high school and college training are necessary for the lawyer, the doctor, the teacher and the minister, but an ordinary public school education is good enough for the boy who is "only going to be a farmer."

The Courses of Study

Now what is the relation of a course at an agricultural college to the business of farming. Simply that it is the business of farming that is being studied. I am not going to describe the course at the Manitoba Agricultural College in detail. It would take too long. Instead I would like you to come to the college when you have an opportunity and see the students at work. Follow them through a days program which runs something like this: Four lectures of three-quarters hour each in the morning on such subjects as, English, which includes literature, composition and public speaking. Mathematics, devoted to mathematics as used on the farm, not mathematics concerned with A and B rowing boats on the Thames, when either A or B always had the misfortune of having a leaky boat—or how far lighthouses may be seen at sea; mathematics dealing with silos and bins and interest on farm mortgages. There will be a lecture on Canadian History or Civics (How Canada is Governed), perhaps a lecture on Botany of Farm Plants or on Field Husbandry. In the afternoon they have an hour and a half in the blacksmith shop, and an hour and a half in the wood shop. Tomorrow

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Crop Insurance

W. G. Lamond reviews evidence given before U.S. Senate Committee—The outcome of some of the schemes attempted by reputable companies recorded

FARMERS the world over are participants in one of the greatest games of chance known, namely—the gamble with nature. The great difficulty lies in the fact that the odds are so variable from year to year. In fact through recent years in Western Canada the odds have been so much against the farmer that now he is drawing on every available resource in order to stay in the game.

A few years ago in the course of business the writer of this article called upon a farmer with the object of insuring his crop against hail. I will never forget the expression on this man's face. The season had been extremely dry, and what had started out as a promising crop was burned to such a state as to make it scarcely worth while harvesting. I will pass over the forceful English he used, and content myself by telling you that what he wanted was some form of insurance which would guarantee protection against drought.

However, the scientific mind of man has already begun this apparently hopeless task, and while the initial attempts have been more or less unsatisfactory, we have reason to be optimistic for the work is under way, and we are safe in saying that before very many years the experiment will prove successful, and we will have a form of crop insurance on a par with other standard forms of insurance.

The Function of Insurance

It is obvious that many difficulties will have to be overcome, even more than faced the originators of the many other forms of insurance now available. It must be borne in mind that the function of insurance is to enable individuals to safe-guard themselves by having the losses of the unfortunate few paid by the contributions of the many who are exposed to the same risk.

As previously stated the element of weather is one of the major risks of farming. This may be broken up into several parts. Of first importance is the amount of rainfall at the critical period of growth which of course varies for different crops. Then there are hot winds, destruction by storms, hail, frost, floods, and other minor causes. These elements cause wide fluctuations both in the quality and quantity grown yearly, and are hazards of great importance to every farmer.

Next in importance is the element of plant and animal disease which includes the damage done by insect and animal pests and plant diseases such as rust. To a certain extent these risks can be controlled, but once they get beyond a certain stage a large portion of the crop will be ruined.

The third main element to be considered is that of price. This varies continually and the extent of this variation, together with the farmers' ability to forecast its direction, measures the importance of the risk. The risk involved, therefore, in growing crops divides itself into three main groups: weather, plant and animal diseases; and price variations. By the payment of a premium this risk may be shifted in whole or in part from the shoulders of individuals to those of the group. This is the purpose of insurance on growing crops.

The reader will readily see that a tremendous amount of statistics must be compiled to make the issue of crop insurance a safe proposition for the underwriters. But the service to be rendered is immense. The United States Department of Agriculture Year Book of 1923, shows the insurable value of all crops for that year to have been over eight billion dollars, and for the three important crops of corn, cotton and wheat the value was set at four billion dollars. The five-year average for the grain crops of Western Canada was $503,000,000 as computed by the Agricultural Statistics Branch, Ottawa, in January, 1924. No wonder that farmers everywhere are looking for some method of protecting the potential wealth which lies in growing crops, on which so many homes directly depend.

The Earliest Attempts

So far the experiments in crop insurance seem to have been confined to the United States and the earliest attempt was made in the year 1899 by a company located in Minneapolis which issued a policy known as an Optional—Sale Contract. Under this contract the company agreed:

1. If the insured desired, to purchase the entire crop insured at five dollars per acre, the insured to elect to exercise the option not later than five days after threshing.
2. A premium of 25 cents per acre or of 5 per cent. was charged for a five-dollar optional limit.
3. The farmer agreed to cultivate his crops in a husband-like manner.
4. The farmer agreed to deliver his crop to the nearest market if requested to do so by the company, upon exercising his option.
5. The company disclaimed liability due to damage done after September 15, or after crops were harvested.

The result of this early experiment is not known, but if subsequent experience is of any value it did not fare very well as the premium charged was much too low.

A Dry-Country Experience

It was not until 1917 that any further attempt was made to issue a blanket policy on growing crops. In this year a company located in Montana issued a policy which proposed to insure the farmer against the loss, damage or failure from hail or any cause excepting fire, floods, or failure to properly prepare the ground for seeding and properly seed, care for, harvest protect and thresh said crop. The policy stated the number of acres insured and agreed to a maximum liability of seven dollars per acre, insurance to cover all of the small grain which the farmer had under cultivation. This was to prevent the farmer from insuring only the poorer parts of his farm.

In case of a total loss the company agreed to pay the insured seven dollars per acre for his crop. In the case of partial loss the liability of the company was to be arrived at by determining the value of the remaining crop at the market price. The sum when taken from the amount insured was the claim paid by the company. The risks the company were exposed to included those of drought, hail, insect and animal pests, plant disease, hot winds, storms and other minor influences, but excluded fire, floods or the farmer's own negligence.

This experiment also proved disastrous. The year 1917 was one of unusual drought and the company failed. Apart from this the three main causes of failure were:

1. Poor management by officials of the company.
2. The company having a capital stock of only $50,000 was too small for an undertaking of this kind, which should have had its risks spread over a wide area.
3. The insurance was written too late in the season with an apparent failure of the crop in sight.

An Expensive Trial

Perhaps the most extensive attempt to successfully underwrite the hazards involved in growing crops is the one begun in 1920 by the Hartford Fire Insurance Company. Their first crop policy issued in the spring of 1920 was an attempt to insure to the farmer his costs of production. To accomplish this there was included on the application a list of the operations and materials used in raising crops, which list the applicant filled out indicating the expense per acre for each operation. On the average the company charged 6 per cent. premium and insured the farmer against loss or damage to the growing crops—"when caused by the elements, including frost, winterkill, flood, drought, insects or disease, but excluding loss or damage caused by fire, hail, wind or tornado or failure of seed to germinate, or failure of the



You wouldn't stand for *this* One Minute

If some one scraped the butter left over from your table into the garbage can after each meal you certainly would put a stop to it immediately.

Left-over butter must be saved for another meal, but how about the "left-over" butter-fat which your present separator leaves in the skim-milk? It isn't at all unusual for a new De Laval to increase the yield of butter-fat from the milk of just a few cows by a quarter to a pound or more a day. Think what this would mean to you in the course of a year.

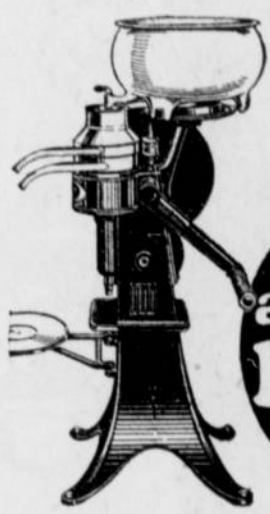
Trade Allowance

Old centrifugal cream separators of any age or make accepted as partial payment on new De Lavals. Sold on easy terms or installments.

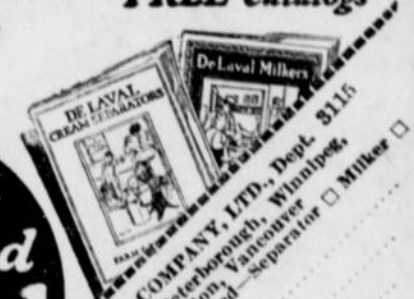
The new De Laval is the best cream separator ever made—skims cleaner, runs easier and lasts longer. Among other new features and refinements it has a self-centering bowl which eliminates vibration, causing it to run smoother and easier. It gives you a rich, smooth, high-testing cream, and skims cleaner under all conditions of use.

See your De Laval agent or write to the nearest De Laval office.

FREE Catalogs



See and Try an *Improved* De Laval



THE DE LAVAL COMPANY, LTD., Dept. 3115
Montreal, Peterborough, Winnipeg,
Edmonton, Vancouver
Send catalog checked—Separator ☐ Milker ☐
Name
Town R. D.
Prov.
No. Cows



Combination Horse and Tractor Gang

Here is something new in horse plow construction—E-B POWER-LIFT HORSE GANG PLOW—equipped with power-lift and made so it can be easily changed to a tractor plow if desired. If purchased and used as a three-bottom plow it can be quickly changed to a two-bottom by simply removing rear beam and changing hitch.

The levers—convenient to driver's seat—are used only for setting depth and leveling plow. A quick-acting power-lift raises and lowers bottoms. The E-B POWER-LIFT HORSE GANG is ideal for difficult plowing; light draft, extra strong and easy to handle. Regular equipment includes E-B Quick-Detachable Shares, which can be put on or taken off in five seconds without tools.

Get our free circulars describing E-B Plows. The line is complete—walking plows, sulky and gang plows, disc plows, tractor plows—with a variety of bottoms to handle any soil.

And remember, no matter what farm machine you need, you will find it in the E-B Quality Line

Emerson-Brantingham Implement Co.

Business Founded 1852 (INCORPORATED) **ROCKFORD, ILLINOIS**

Stocks at Edmonton, Regina, Saskatoon and Winnipeg

Mail This Coupon!

EMERSON-BRANTINGHAM IMPLEMENT CO., Rockford, Illinois
Send free circulars describing E-B Plows
☐ Power-Lift Horse Gang, ☐ Walking, ☐ Tractor.
Name
Town Province R.F.D.
I am also interested in

insured to properly prepare the ground for seeding, or to properly seed, cultivate and harvest the said crops."

Besides covering as above the insurance company to a certain extent guaranteed the price, for it is obvious that by assuming all costs and expenditures they guaranteed the farmer at least his outlay.

This experiment cost the Hartford Fire Insurance Company $1,700,000. The company's total liability was $14,000,000. They received in premiums $800,000 and sustained losses to the amount of $2,500,000. The main reason for this loss was due to the large declines in crop prices.

While the above facts would indicate that the experience so far has been unfortunate, nevertheless it shows that we are on our way and no doubt the day is not far distant when we can retire at nights in the full satisfaction of work well done and knowing that if nature is unkind to us the insurance company will form a tower of strength.

Meanwhile, and until that day comes, there seems to be nothing else for us to do but "Trust in God and keep our powder dry."

Weed Seeds Make Good Fuel

Reading the article by Mr. Moscrip, an acquaintance of mine, about heating with a straw burner, makes me think that many might like to know about what we consider a much better fuel than straw.

Yes, I used a straw burner in the old pioneer batchelor days and remember the cozy times and also the inky tar that used to drop from the roof jack and spatter the floor.

The new fuel is the pigweed and other seeds that the thresher and fanning mill clean out of wheat. It requires no extra apparatus to burn in a coal heater and may even be used in the cook stove on top of a bed of coals, though not so highly recommended as for the heater. It leaves comparatively less ashes than coal and with a little care not to let the fire get too low and to keep the holes in the grate covered it will give as much heat as coal and not require much more attention.

We use a new Quebec heater and start the fire with enough coal to nicely cover the grates which are very coarse. Then when coals are glowing good pour in the seeds from coal scuttle with the spout slightly rounded or any old pail may be bent to a spout. You will find it best to open damper in the pipe while firing up so that smoke does not come into room. The seeds may be kept piled up on the one side of burner more than the other to help the draught through.

If your draught is very keen, holes are apt to burn through the bed of seeds and to avoid having fresh supply run through into ash pan the glowing mass caked seeds may be levelled off with a poker or a piece of coal may be dropped into the hole before putting on fresh fuel.

One stove will burn 60 bushels or more of seeds in a month and give a lot of comfort. To hold a fire through these long nights it is well to have a good chunk of coal to put on top of seeds the last thing before going to bed. And be sure to pick out the big clinkers in the morning so as to have a good draught all day.

Many can try the seeds obtained from fanning their spring seed and so be educated into saving the small seeds from the threshing next fall. I cleaned the pig feed and straw out of what I use and stored fuel in outside cellar way with a little shoot for it to feed into cellar at bottom. I trust this is a help to some. Several of my neighbors are using it.—Rupert Edmunds, Macklin, Sask.

Used Truck to Advantage

To the farmer who is in doubt as to whether the expense he would be put to in buying a truck for hauling purposes would profit him, the following facts will be of interest:

The names used below are those of farmers who took the risk of purchasing automotive equipment for their farms. They were followed up with much interest by both motor-truck manufacturers and other farmers in their districts, who, in some cases, helped them to make comparisons, and obtain the very valuable statistics contained below.

The total change worked by truck users is that they transport their crops in half the time, and cut the expense considerably. This does not include the extra time they are able to spend on the farm, and the other uses to which the truck power can be turned, such as sawing wood. It does not include, either, the return loads usually brought back to the farm from the elevator centre.

James Inglis, Stewart Valley, Sask., north of Swift Current, hauled his whole crop in five weeks at the rate of two loads per day. Had he done his hauling by horses, each load would have taken two days, necessitating a stop overnight in town. His grain hauling under the old conditions would have lasted well through the cold weather, whereas he was through with it in the season when hauling is a pleasure.

Emil Garies of the same post office, is a confirmed power farmer. Since using his trucks and tractor he has disposed of all his horses and two hired men. He has had eminent success with a truck running 10,000 miles with no expense save gas, oil and tires. He makes two round trips daily, each one of 52 miles. He has made the round trip, loaded, on one tank full of gas and one quart of oil.

Quadrupled His Speed

Still another enthusiastic truck user in his district of long-road hauls is P. E. Baskerville, of Hazlett. He hauled 4,000 bushels at a cost for gas of $90, oil $4.70, repairs $2.00. With the truck his round trip requires four and one-half hours, and he is able to make two trips per day. Last year, with horses, it cost him $378 to haul 2,000 bushels. Each trip took two days, as he is on the road six hours each way.

Joseph N. Wait, hauling from Bestville to Abbey, also on the Empress branch in Saskatchewan, compares the work done by his truck in two days against the work done by five horses in the same time. The Ford truck hauled 228 bushels in two days at the cost of $5.70. Five horses in the same two days hauled 155 bushels at the cost of $7.60.

Skinner Bros. live at Willow Bunch, down in one quarter of Saskatchewan, which members of the Senate purposely avoid since the debate in the House last year over the railway estimates. But what the Senate denies, Skinner's Ford truck supplies. Last year, with horses, three trips a week, aggregating 185 bushels, was the best they could do, and it cost them $30. Now they do 12 trips a week, 612 miles, and in the time deliver 624 bushels. The week



He Threw Away His Butter-Fat

Let this Ontario story throw some light on your farming profits.

A PROMINENT farm paper tells about an Ontario farmer who purchased a separator at public auction for $11.00. He was congratulating himself on his thrift when it occurred to him to have his "bargain" tested. The test disclosed that $7.60 worth of butter-fat had slipped by into the skimmed milk.

It is a practical impossibility for you to test the lubrication of your automobile, truck or tractor. If lubrication could be tested easily, there would certainly be even more farmers who use Gargoyle Mobiloil.

Cheap oils are just as uncertain and expensive to use as cheap separators. That is why practically every manufacturer of automobiles, motor trucks and tractors endorses the Gargoyle Mobiloil Chart of Recommendations.

These experts have inspected thousands of automobile engines. They know that over half of all moving parts wear out prematurely because of incorrect lubrication. They know that millions of horsepower are lost every year because of incorrect oil. They know that correct lubrication would save millions of dollars of farm profits which now get away because of unnecessary repairs and replacements.

Consumers, too, have discovered that Mobiloil is the cheapest oil at any price. "Suppose it does cost more by the barrel," they say, "It also costs less by the year."

Gargoyle Mobiloil is made by a company which, for more than 58 years, has specialized solely in lubrication. That is why the Chart of Recommendations is the accepted scientific guide to low cost lubrication.

The chart is shown here in part. If your automobile, motor truck, or farm tractor is not listed in this partial chart, see the complete Chart which hangs on the dealer's walls. Or write Imperial Oil Limited, 56 Church St., Toronto for our booklet "Correct Lubrication."

GARGOYLE

Mobiloil

Make the chart your guide

Chart of Recommendations

(Abbreviated Edition)

THE correct grades of Gargoyle Mobiloil for engine lubrication of both passenger and commercial cars are specified in the Chart below.

NAMES OF AUTOMOBILES AND MOTOR TRUCKS	1924		1923		1922		1921		1920	
	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter
Amer. La France (Mod. 75)					B	A	B	A	B	A
" All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
American 6-66	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Anderson	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Apperson (6 cyl.)	A	Arc	A	Arc						
" (8 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Atlas	A	A	A	A	A	Arc	A	A	A	Arc
Auburn (Mod. 6-63)	A	Arc	A	Arc						
" All Other Models	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Autocar	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Buick	A	Arc	A	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Cadillac	A	Arc	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Case	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Chalmers	A	Arc	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Chandler Six	A	Arc	A	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Checker Cab	A	A	A	A						
Chevrolet (Mod. FB & T)					A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
" (Superior)	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc						
" (Mod. 490)					Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
" All Other Models	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Cleveland	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Cole	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Col'bia (Dec.) (Cont. Eng.)	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
" All Other Models					A	Arc	A	Arc		
Cunningham	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	A	A
Davis	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Dodge Brothers	A	Arc	A	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Dorris (6 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" All Other Models	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Dort	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Duesenberg	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc		
Elcar (4 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
" (6 cyl.)	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Federal (Mod. X-2)	A	A	A	A	A	A				
" All Other Models	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Flint	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc						
Ford	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E
Four Wheel Drive (FWD)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Franklin	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	A	A	A	A
Gardner	A	A	A	A	A	A	Arc	A	A	Arc
Garford (1½-1½ ton)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
" All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
G. M. C. (Cont. Eng.)							Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
" All Other Models	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A		
Graham Brothers	A	Arc	A	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Gray	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc				
Hanson Six	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Haynes (6 cyl.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
" (12 cyl.)							A	A	A	A
H. C. S.	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Hudson Super Six	A	Arc	A	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Hupmobile	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
International	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Jewett	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc				
Jordan	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Kelly-Springfield	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Kissel	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Kline	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Lafayette	A	Arc	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Lexington (Cont. Eng.)							Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
" All Other Models	Arc	Arc	A	A	A	A	A	A		
Liberty	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Lincoln	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A		
Locomobile	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Macar (1½ ton L2)			Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
" (2 ton)	A	A	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc				
" (3 ton H2)			Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc				
" (3½, 2½ & 3½ ton)							Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
" (4 ton M3)			Arc	Arc						
" All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Mack	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Marmon	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Mason	A	A	A	A						
Maxwell	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
" (Cont'l)					Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
McFarlan	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
McLaughlin Buick (Can.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Mercer	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Nash (Cont'l) (Quad.)					A	Arc	A	Arc	A	A
" (Cont'l) (1 & 2 ton)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
" All Other Models	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	A	Arc
National (Ind.) (Mod. 6-35)			A	Arc						
" (Mod. 6-51)			Arc	Arc						
" All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Oakland	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Oldsmobile (8 cyl.)			A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
" (Mod. 30)	A	Arc								
" All Other Models			A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Overland	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Packard Eight	A	Arc	A	Arc						
" All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Paige (Cont. Eng.)	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
" (Cont'l)			A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" All Other Models					A	Arc	A	A	A	Arc
Peerless (8 cyl.)	A	Arc	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Pennant Taxi-Cab	A	A								
Pierce Arrow (2 ton)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	Arc	Arc
" All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Premier	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Premier Taxi-Cab	A	A	A	A						
Princeton	A	A	A	A						
R & V Knight	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	B	A	B	A
Reo	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Republic (¼ ton)			A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc		
" (1½ ton)	A	A	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
" (2½ ton Mod. 1998)			A	A						
" All Other Models	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Rickenbacker	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc				
Rolls Royce	A	A	A	A	B	A	B	A		
Star	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc						
Stearns Knight	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
Stephens Six	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Stewart (N.Y.) (¼ ton)			A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" (1 ton)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	Arc	Arc
" (Mod. 7X & 10X)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A	A	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Studebaker	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Stutz (4 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" (6 cyl.)	A	A	Arc							
Velie (Cont. Eng.)			Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
" All Other Models	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	A	A	A
Westcott (Mod. D-48)	A	Arc	A	Arc	Arc	Arc				
" (Mod. 60)	A	A								
" All Other Models	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
White (Mod. 15 & 20)	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
" All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Willys Knight	B	Arc	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
Winton	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Yellow Cab	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc		

Transmission and Differential:
For their correct lubrication, use Gargoyle Mobiloil "C," "CC" or Mobilubricant as recommended by complete Chart available at all dealers.

TRACTOR LUBRICATION:
The correct engine lubricant for the FORDSON TRACTOR is Gargoyle Mobiloil "BB" in summer and Gargoyle Mobiloil "A" in winter. The correct oil for all other tractors is specified in our Chart. Ask for it at our stations and dealers.

IMPERIAL OIL LIMITED
Marketers of Gargoyle Mobiloil in Canada
MANUFACTURED BY
VACUUM OIL COMPANY

expenses are lower, too, as $27 pays their way now.

The Guide takes no responsibility for the completeness of these figures. It takes an expert accountant to make a fair comparison between horse and truck costs. Very evidently interest and depreciation costs have not been considered in the above, and with the class of roads commonly found in outlying districts, depreciation on a truck would be very high. The horse charges also might be revised in the same direction. The present cost of wagon and harness would add considerable to an all-inclusive set of figures. The labor charge which has been omitted in some of the above instances would be higher with horse transport.

But all considered, the economy of trucks for grain hauling, especially for farmers located a long distance from elevators, strikes home. The continual improvement of our roads enables one to say with assurance that trucks will multiply in the coming years in rural districts as they have in cities in the last decade.

Seed Situation for 1925

The peculiar crop season of 1924, including cold backward weather, drought, insufficient rain over large central areas of the West, late rains and frost, caused apprehension as to the quantity and quality of our seed supplies. After a careful survey of the situation it has been found that seed oats are the only commodity of which there is a shortage in Saskatchewan, and to a lessor extent in Manitoba. Drought in central Saskatchewan, resulting in failure of crops not planted on summerfallow, caused this condition. Oats were stacked for feed in most instances and the few that were threshed were a very green sample and light weight. Frost caught crops in northern Saskatchewan and northern Manitoba, and in a few localities in central and southern parts of both provinces. Oats and barley in these areas suffered the most, and in many instances were found by germination test to be unfit for seed.

The outlook would be dark were it not that, owing to the large oat crop last year and low prices, there was considerable carry over in farmers' hands. The extent of this carry over was not apparent at once, but considerable quantities of old oats are now being offered by farmers although at a rather high figure, prices ranging from 75c to $1.00. Districts short of seed oats could readily be supplied from areas south in either provinces, were it not that the crops in the older farming areas are so very foul with wild oats and other noxious weeds that they cannot be cleaned to seed grade. Many farmers, nevertheless, are planning to plant these this year, and, in fact, have in past years planted oats which would not meet the requirements of grade No. 3, as defined in the Seeds Act.

Considerable quantity of oats is being moved into Saskatchewan from Alberta, some of which are also of last year's crop. There is also movement of oats from central points, including Fort William, Winnipeg, Brandon, Saskatoon, Regina and Moose Jaw, where seedsmen and grain dealers foreseeing the need have collected supplies of better quality oats for recleaning and shipment as seed. Much of this material will be offered to the public as graded seed, although we know in some instances it is not sold on this basis, but merely as grain.

No Scarcity of Barley

The barley situation is better than for a number of years, in that a large and fairly high grade was produced. There should be no shortage of seed barley, but some doubt prevails as to the amount which moved out of the country owing to the high price. Barley is almost as susceptible to frost damage as oats, therefore all samples should be tested, whether representative of your own crop or seed you are buying. In purchasing barley it is well to insist on seed grade being stated if only for assurance of high vitality.

We do not anticipate any shortage of seed rye, either of spring or fall varieties. With this class of seed you are dependent on the grower and dealer as to variety, and when you buy fall rye you want to know that the person who sells it to you as such is to be depended upon, because in appearances fall and spring rye are almost alike, although vastly different in habits of growth. If we are to continue growing rye in this country there is need for a few growers specializng in the production of seed of the spring and fall varieties of this crop.

There will be no shortage of seed wheat. Districts frozen severely where wheat graded feed, are sufficiently near to other districts where the wheat is of high quality, not to suffer from seed shortage. Further, a very inferior sample of wheat showing severe frost damage will usually germinate fairly high. The same applies to wheat of light weight as result of rust. This germinates well in all cases and may be considered fit to plant unless weighing under 52 pounds to the bushel. Of the wheat samples received at the Seed Branch for test, only two of the frozen samples germinated below 65 per cent.

The yield of western rye and brome grass seed is below the average, although of fair quality.

Grass and Clover Scarce

Sweet clover has also been a short crop and the quality is below average. Many samples are found to be hard-seeded this year, on which it would seem scarifying is more necessary than usual.

Alfalfa and red clover were light seeders this year, the quality average and demand good. The red clover crop has been so short of market requirements on this continent that an increased demand of other clovers and alfalfa is expected as a result.

The vitality of western-grown seed, which was under suspicion on account of frost, judging from thousands of samples tested, has proven higher than anticipated. As in previous years a vastly greater number of seed samples were graded rejected, on account of weed seeds than owing to low vitality. A recent summary of results on oat samples received indicated only 17 per cent. grading rejected on account of below 65 per cent. germination. The quality of western seed, including everything that goes to spoil the appearance of a sample, is inferior and naturally causes one to doubt the germinating quality.

Prospective buyers are advised to secure government graded seed. In this way protection can be secured as to purity and vitality. The grades run from registered, the highest grade of absolutely pure seed of 95 per cent. vitality and free from noxious weeds, and Extra No. 1, also pure, to No. 1, No. 2 and No. 3. The latter grade allowing up to 40 noxious weeds per pound and germinating anything over 65 per cent. Seed of oats or any other grain not eligible for a grade No. 3, is graded rejected, and is unfit for seeding purposes unless recleaned.—J. E. Blakeman, district inspector, Dominion Seed Branch.



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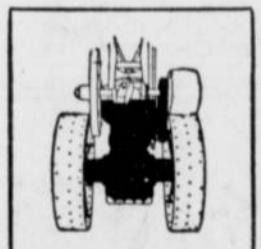


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Yet the cut steel, case hardened transmission gears of the Light-Weight OilPull are in no danger

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The Light-Weight OilPull

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Every man interested in modern farm power equipment should know about this *Light-Weight* OilPull—one of the outstanding successes in the quality field.

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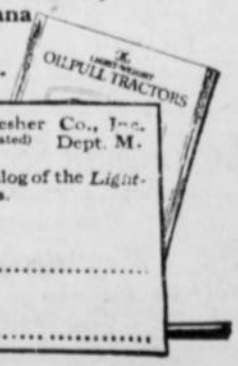
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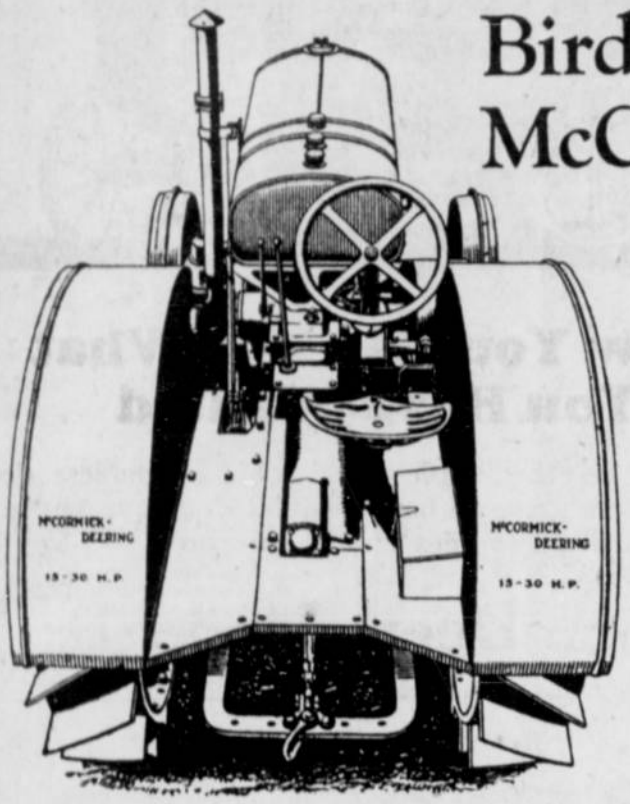


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NOTICE the clear view ahead, the handy controls. Make note of the roomy platform, the wide protective fenders, the comfortable seat, the auto-type steering, the tool box, the brakes, the removable lugs, the drawbar with its range of adjustment, the wide belt pulley and its sensible location.

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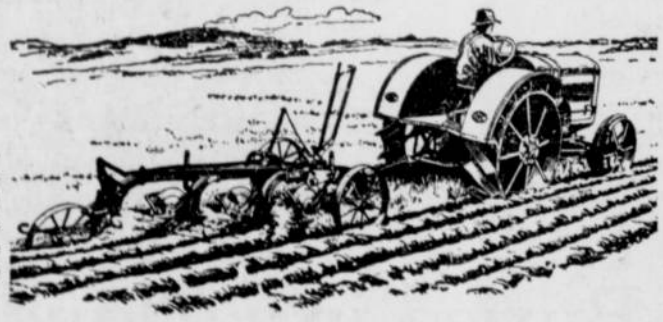
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Barn-Door Stay

A barn-door stay is quite a problem. If the door with the ordinary stay is left partly open and a number of stock crowd through they will either break the stay or pull the door off the track. We discontinued using a stay, but the doors admitted a great deal of cold air, so this fall I designed a new style of stay. It has a spring which holds the door tight, and when the door is opened about one foot it will swing clear of the stay. The rear end of the stay is spread out about six inches to catch the spring and crowd the door into place. The stay is also bent so the spring is released slightly the last inch the door is closed, making it less liable to be opened by wind or stock rubbing against it.

The buggy spring bolted and clamped to the door must not be too stiff. It should be made nearly straight, and the lower clamp should allow about a quarter inch movement. The stay is bolted to the sill and must be very



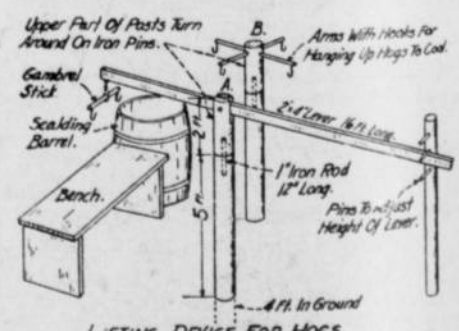
A practical barn-door stay

solid. I used an iron 4 inches wide ⅜-inch thick and about 14 inches long (an old plow share would be quite satisfactory.) I hold it to the sill with two ⅜-inch rods. If the rods can be straight a tube should be placed between the stay and the sill to hold the stay the right distance from the sill. If the rods have to be offset one nut should be placed on each side of the stay on at least one rod to adjust the stay properly.—James E. Moscrip, Major, Sask.

Lifting Hogs in Butchering

"I am sending you diagram of a very simple but convenient device for lifting and handling several hogs in farm butchering, so that one man with a little help can do the work if necessary. This has been thoroughly tried out and will be found entirely practical.

The diagram (D-497) is practically self explanatory. Post B must be set at the proper distance to one side so that



A home-made contrivance for lifting hogs while butchering

hogs can be shifted from the lifting lever to the proper hooks. Post C may have a number of bolts driven into holes at different heights, so the hogs can be fastened at any point desired. Post C usually will be most convenient if the hog is held to one side of the scalding barrel when pole is fastened under a bolt.—Dr. Calvin S. Evans.

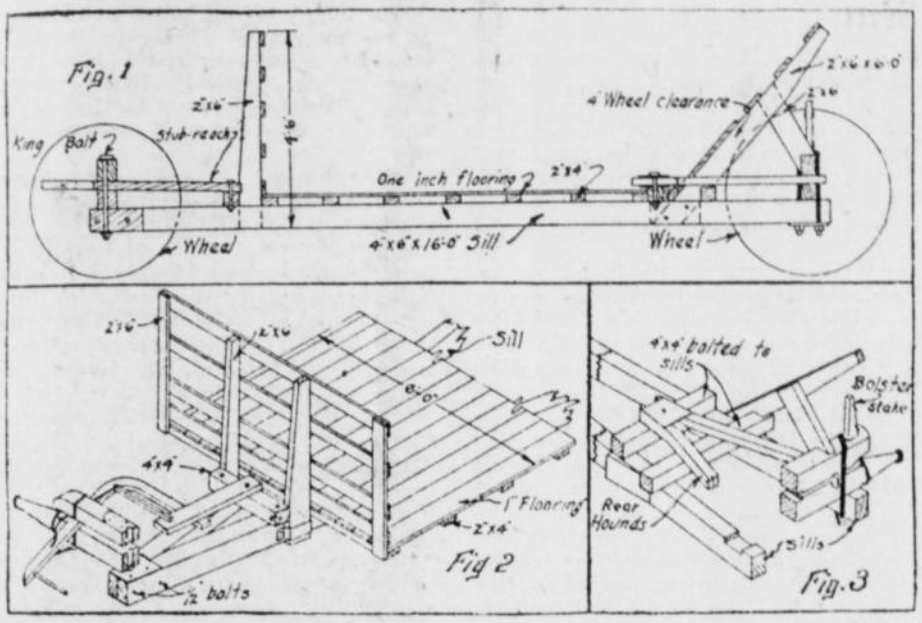
Two Types of Low-down Racks

An indispensable vehicle on the farm where corn bundles are hauled

How many times have you wished for a low-down rack, only not to have it because you thought it too troublesome or too hard to make? Some farmers have found such racks or wagons to be among the most handy and labor-saving implements on the farm.

A low-down rack is built low enough to enable the driver to pitch a load on himself, thus eliminating the pitchers in the field. The elimination of the pitcher means the reduction of several men on a crew. This is of considerable importance to the farmer who has to contend with high wages and scarcity of labor.

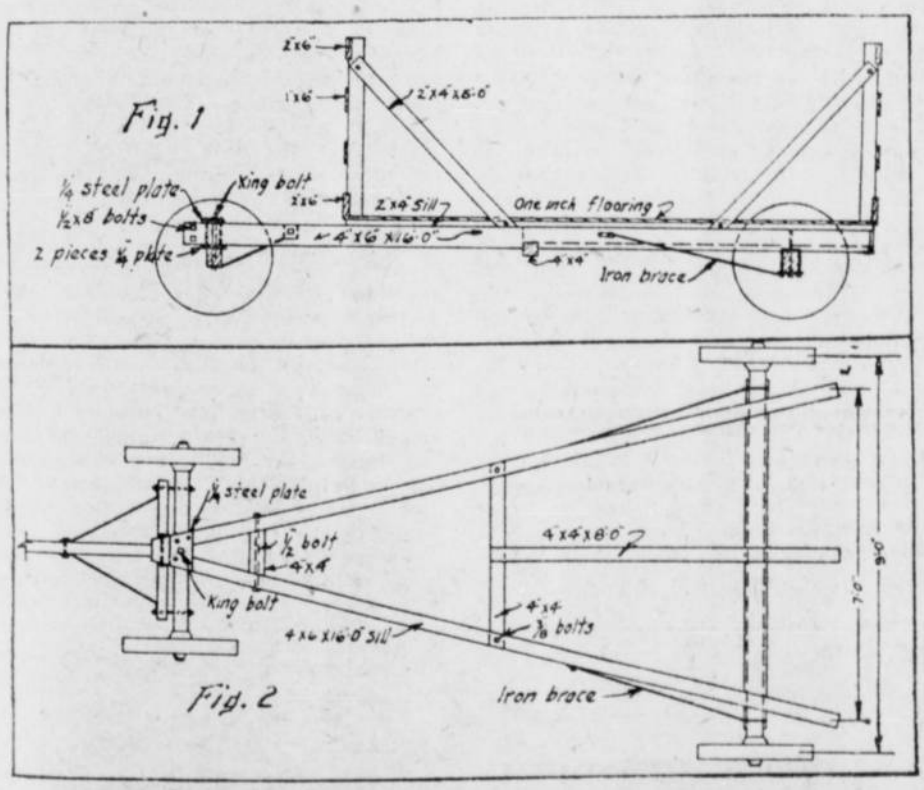
Many other things, such as fertilizers, fence posts, and fencing, can be more easily handled on low-down racks. Lifting that extra foot or two tires one and this is what the low-down rack overcomes.



Rack for Hauling Silage

Figures 1, 2 and 3, illustrate a low-down rack that can be built by taking the running gears from any old farm wagon. It is not necessary to buy wheels of less diameter as the sills are beneath the gears, as shown in Figure 1. Figure 2 is a detail showing connection of the sills with the front running gears and Figure 3 for the rear gear. It will be noticed from the drawings that it is not necessary to do any remodelling of either gears to make this type of rack.

Two by fours are placed upon the sills and the flooring runs lengthwise as shown in Figure 2. The flooring can be run crosswise using 2 x 4-inch strips on the side, thus eliminating the use of 2 x 4-inch joists. This rack is well adapted for hauling corn from field to cutter.



Rack for Hilly Ground

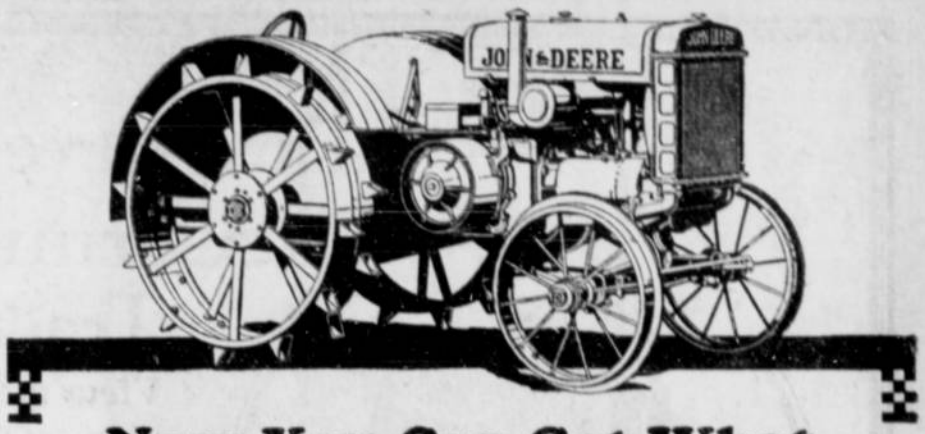
Figures 1 and 2 illustrate another type of rack This type is well adapted for hilly sections. The sills are placed above the running gears while the other rack has them below. With this type it is necessary to have wheels of not more than thirty inches in diameter to make the sills low enough.

The rear axle is spliced to make the tread nine feet in width. This can be done by using a 4 x 6-inch and a 2 x 8-inch and clamping the studs between by use of large U-bolts. The sills are of the same size as in the other rack, being bolted in the form of a V, having a spread of seven feet at the rear end.

The rack can be made eight feet wide by 12 or more long. By limiting the length of the rack to 12 feet, a driving platform can be placed on the frame in front of the rack.

If one would not care to splice the rear axle to make it wider, a standard axle could be used. In this case the wheels could project through the floor making it necessary to build a housing over them.

The construction of the baskets for either type can be made as shown or similar to the average bundle rack.—N. S. Fish, in Hoard's Dairyman.



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15 H. P. on Drawbar; 27 H. P. on Belt

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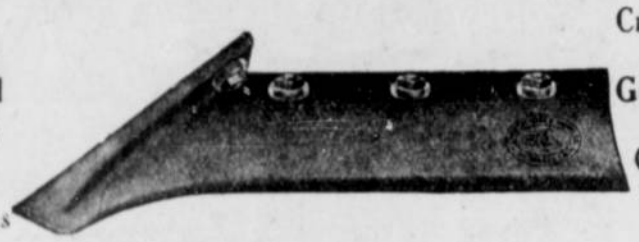
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11. Home Curing Hams and Bacon
12. Farm Lighting Plant
13. Strawberry Culture
14. Growing Bush Fruits
15. Experience With Tree Fruits

Send photos wherever possible

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG, MAN.

Horse-Pulling Contest

J. E. RAYNOR, speaking at the convention of Saskatchewan Agricultural Societies, at Saskatoon, last month, made the following interesting remarks about the benefits to be obtained from the horse-pulling contests which were so much in vogue at the larger fairs last summer:

"Horse breeders are finding that a horse with correct conformation can develop one horse power continuously for ten hours without loss of weight, and that he has an enormous reserve of energy when necessary for emergency pulls. The maximum horse power developed in the contests in Canada was 25, developed by a team weighing 3,640 pounds, owned by J. D. Campbell, of Vancouver, B.C. A farm team weighing 3,210 pounds, owned by A. Nolan, of Regina, developed 24 horse power when pulling 2,500 pounds pull for 27½ feet. From the above it will be noted that Watts' horse power is quite correct as when applied to working conditions, but the maximum ability of a horse was not considered.

"When comparing the Canadian results with those of the United States, the same fact remains. The maximum horse power developed in the 1923 contests was 27.3, by a team weighing 3,480 pounds, owned by Burns Bros.

"There has always been a difference of opinion as to the ability of the light draft or chunk, and the heavy draft horse to pull. Many have believed that the lighter teams would pull more than the heavier, and so has been the case where a light team has been trained better than the heavy, or where the light team had greater determination to win. However, the results of both the tests in Canada and the United States tend to indicate that the heavy horse, when trained equally well, with the disposition and determination to get down and pull, could both start and draw heavier loads than the lighter horses.

Ring Standards Upheld

"Draft horse conformation which has been idealized by draft horse breeders has proven quite correct. The horse with weight, with a deep chest, roomy middle, strong back and heavy muscling over the loins, with legs properly set under the body, with long flexible pasterns and sloping shoulders, was able to exert the last ounce of strength he had with comparative ease. Horses lacking in only a few points were unable to do as much as was expected by some, when considering weight or training independently from conformation.

"The horse-pulling competitions are reviving a slowly dying interest in teamstership. Many of our men and boys growing up and working on the farm have been thinking more of the automobile truck and tractor than of training and driving horses.

"The lack of expert teamstership was evident throughout the contests in Canada. The average team will behave quite satisfactorily when pulling the average load, but becomes unruly and ineffective when asked to exert a maximum effort. There were only a few teamsters in whom their teams had entire confidence. Many of the teamsters did not know just what to do when their teams failed to start the load or stopped short of the required distance. The teamster who is quiet with his team and handles them always in a confident manner, holding them tightly and steadily on the bit, always was able to start a heavier load and pull it further than the man who tried to run into the load with a jerk.

The Thing That Finds Markets

"The horse-pulling contests have been a means of advertising Canadian draft horses throughout America. Canada holds the world's record for draft horse pulling. Gibbs Bros., of Regina, own the Belgian geldings, weighing 3,700 pounds, which developed a tractive pull of 3,100 pounds, through a distance of 27½ feet. R. B. McLeod's team from Saskatoon, weighing 3,660 pounds, pulled 3,100 pounds 18½ feet, at which time they won the matched championship over the Gibbs Bros. team.

"The world's record had previously been held by a team in Iowa. Great excitement and publicity was given to the pulling competitions in Iowa, when they set out to beat the world's record. A team owned by the Blue Line Storage Company, weighing 3,405 pounds exerted a pull of 3,100 pounds through a distance of 12½ feet, not equalling the world's record held in Canada.

"The Breeder's Gazette, in reporting the Canadian pulling contests, headed the report as follows: Does Canada Have Better Draft Horses Than The United States? And they finished the article by saying that athletes from the United States have won the Olympic games, are our horses less effective in their athletic powers? Come on, horse owners of U.S.A.

"What better advertising is wanted than country wide publicity as to the superiority of Canadian draft horses.

A Tip for Small Fairs

"The equipment necessary to conduct horse-pulling competitions does not necessarily need to be elaborate, or expensive. A large heavy stone boat loaded with cement sacks filled with sand makes quite a satisfactory means of loading teams for competition. The stone boat should be sufficiently large to accommodate a load of three to four tons. The runners of the boat can be rough locked with a log chain to reduce the load on the boat and increase the tractive resistance. The addition of a spring dynamometer in the draw bar would give the pull required to draw the stone boat. Winners, however, can be determined without the dynamometer in the hitch.

"Several types of skid machines could be made if more money could be expended for the equipment. A skid mounted in the rear on wheels with an inclined plane rising from the front to the rear of the skid at an angle of 45 degrees. A weight carrier is mounted on the inclined plane on trucks and is lifted by cables which run from the weight carrier up over pulleys and out under the skid to the hitch. A dynamometer of this description would be automatic. A pre-determined load could be placed upon the team and the load would be constant for any required



This picture, taken July, 1924, shows M. W. Parsons, Buffalo Gap, Sask., standing behind a row of Ohta raspberries in his nursery. In the background are Sunbeam raspberries and Opata plums. Mr. Parsons is pleased with the flavor of the Ohta berry, and thinks it is a hardy variety.

"Worth $100 to Me Relieved Eczema and Piles"

Mrs. Peter A. Palmer, Saltburn, Sask., writes:

"Dr. Chase's Ointment has completely relieved me of eczema and piles. I also used this Ointment for my baby, who broke out in eczema. A few applications were all that was necessary in her case. Dr. Chase's Ointment has been worth a hundred dollars to me,—before using it I had spent a great deal more than that in unsuccessful treatment from doctors. We have also used Dr. Chase's other medicines, the Nerve Food having restored my health after suffering from severe nerve trouble when a girl."



Dr. Chase's Ointment

60 cts. a box, all dealers or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Ltd. Toronto

How Capital Charges Affect Freight Rates

FACTORS which cannot be overlooked in fixing rates of a railway are provision for its capital carrying charges and the maintenance of its common stock and other junior securities upon a high plane of public confidence.

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Dividends on the common stock—which, in the case of the Canadian Pacific, is closely associated with the credit of the country—must be regularly paid in order to maintain the stability of the property and the confidence in Canadian securities of the investing public of the world.

Capital charges again are based upon cost of construction. Whether the cost has been economical or extravagant, whether the country through which the road is built is easy and inexpensive or whether it is difficult and costly, the cost of construction and subsequent permanent improvements are the big factors in capital charges.

If a railway fails to pay interest or dividends or fails to provide for sinking funds, it immediately loses credit in the world's money markets and the supplies of new capital become more difficult and expensive to obtain. The inevitable result must be that permanent improvements and extensions will become impossible, rail service will be curtailed, Canadian development handicapped and Canadian securities generally seriously affected. So it is obvious that in fixing traffic rates the question of capital charges must be taken into consideration and provided for out of the earnings of the road.

The Canadian Pacific's record of forty years of construction, operation and railway financing has demonstrated that in all these phases it has been fundamentally sound.

Construction costs never have been excessive, when the nature of the country through which it has been built, is considered. Obviously cost of construction through the mountains was higher than other sections of the road.

In spite of the fact that the Canadian Pacific pioneered the building of a transcontinental railway through an unpopulated wilderness without the obvious advantages of rail transportation for men, materials and supplies—an advantage enjoyed by other companies—still its capital costs per mile are less than those of any subsequent railway enterprise.

These lower capital charges, combined with efficiency and economy, the result of forty years of Canadian Pacific experience and development, form the basis of Canadian Pacific rates which are the yardstick by which rates in Canada are measured by the Railway Commission for all roads, so that shippers get the benefit of the lower Canadian Pacific original costs.

Even through the Western mountains the shorter distances of the Canadian Pacific between Prairie and Coast, and its lower capitalization, remain the dominant factors that advantage both the railway and its patrons.

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distance. The tractive resistance would be less than the weight raised up the plane in proportion to the angle of the plane.

"A more expensive type of skid dynamometer can be built using the same principle as the original machine. A skid can be built mounted on heavy wheels at the rear. The wheels will be keyed to the axle. A sproket will be fastened to the axle from which the water pump will be driven. The concrete weights will be attached to the team by cables and pulleys over a derrick. The discharge valve of the pump will be operated by the weights as they are raised or lowered, and the machine will operate just as automatically as the original machines. Such a machine would be rather expensive and would need to be under the supervision of the Agricultural College, according to the Iowa regulations."

His Sheep Pay Well

If the experiences of only three years standing in the keeping of sheep is of any value or interest to Guide readers, the writer is only too pleased to chronicle his efforts.

I started in the fall of 1921 with a mixed bunch of about 27 grade ewes and a grade ram, and with the sale of the clip the following year, plus the sale of lambs, I realized about double what the original flock had cost.

The second year I shipped 200 pounds of wool and 23 lambs, and again received over 100 per cent. interest on my outlay. Last season, having sold my flock down pretty low, owing to force of circumstances, I had only 100 pounds of wool, and for this I received $34.25. The ewe lambs were kept over and the wethers also retained to be shipped as yearlings with the lambs raised in 1925.

If I am in a position to give advice to others I would state emphatically that, for cheapness of raising, quickness of maturing, minimum of labor, and satisfactory returns for all three, nothing in my experience of 25 years can touch sheep. But no branch of mixed farming can be successful without expenditure of time and trouble and at lambing time, the shepherd must carefully watch every ewe, help her in her trouble, and if necessary assist each lamb to get his first meal, otherwise many of the young ewes will refuse to mother their lambs. Don't neglect to dock all lambs at 10 days old and castrate males in two weeks, both operations are quite simple and although the writer never had experience with sheep prior to this venture, he has never lost a single lamb through either operation.

One more bit of advice: Don't sell your wool to private dealers—ship to the Sheep Breeders' Association of your province. In other words support the pool, and you will be sure of fair treatment, highest prices and all kinds of help and advice which you will need.

Disposes of Objections

Now for the adverse side of the business: Lots of farmers would try sheep if they were not afraid of the fencing proposition. I find five-barbed wires or poles sufficient to keep my sheep under control, and as 20 acres of ordinary pasture will keep 50 sheep for four months, this should not frighten any prospective shepherd, besides, the sheep will pay for the fence for you. My flock run at large all the year round from September till about May 20, and they destroy more weeds than the plow and pack the land while they are eating.

Wolves are another bogey, I can state positively that I have frequently seen coyotes in the same field as the sheep and they took not the slightest notice of the wolf, and I have never seen a coyote chase or worry the sheep. We have lots of wolves here, but so far they have not proved any trouble.

The tick question is one which will not bother us here in the West as long as our sheep are not kept in warm stables, but wintered in draught-proof straw sheds. In conclusion, let me advise to have your lambs come in April and May, not in December or January.

Never dog sheep—they don't need it. Make pets of them and they will do better and prove very intelligent. The hardest work in connection with sheep is the shearing, but what hard work on the farm will pay you half as well? Certainly not wheat growing.—Stanley R. Carter, Artland, Sask.

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Cleaning and Oiling Harness

Q.—I have a set of harness purchased last summer which I would like to oil lightly before using next season. Can you tell me the best oil to use for this purpose? Have been told that some of the commercial oils injure the leather and do more harm than good. Can you give a formula for a good harness oil and state the best method of applying it?

Answered by I. W. Dickerson.

One of the best books I have ever seen on this subject is Harness Repairing, by Louis M. Roehl, published by the Bruce Publishing Co., Milwaukee, Wis., and sells for one dollar. It takes up very fully the different points of harness repairs and care, and on the subject of cleaning and oiling gives the following directions:

The materials and tools needed for the work are as follows:

A washtub about three-quarters full of warm water; a quantity of sal soda; a scrubbing brush; one board 10 inches to 12 inches wide and six feet long, with strips nailed to the sides to use as a scrubbing board; a bench or stool to support the scrubbing board; harness oil; a piece of burlap or other rag; a piece of harness soap or dressing.

The job of overhauling the harness is usually done in the following order:

1. Take all the harness apart taking off all the buckles, snaps, loops, dees, eyeeyes and other parts which can be taken off without cutting rivets, stitching or straps.

2. Do all the repair work which needs to be done on the harness.

3. Having filled an ordinary washtub about three-quarters full of warm water and thrown into the water a handful of sal soda place all parts of the harness in the tub.

4. Place one end of a scrubbing board in the tub in a position similar to a washboard and support the other end of the board on a bench, stool or other support so that the water will drain from the board back into the tub.

5. Having left the harness parts in the water long enough to thoroughly soak, place each piece on the board and scrub it with the scrubbing brush.

6. Spread paper on the floor and as each piece is clean lay it by itself on the paper.

7. The harness oil should be warm and may be applied with a rag. It is not necessary that the harness be thoroughly dry before the oil is applied. As the water is drying out the oil will draw in.

8. Having applied the oil and allowed overnight to dry, wipe off all grease with burlap, then hang the harness up. Apply one, two, three or four coats of oil depending on the condition of the harness. The room where the harness is drying should be warm.

9. Put soap in a wash dish of water and with a damp sponge apply soap same as when greasing. If harness dressing is used follow carefully the directions on the container.

10. Assemble the harness.

So far as the oil is concerned, any harness oil put out by a good reliable firm and recommended by the manufacturer of your harness or by a good harness man is very likely to be as good as anything you could make up yourself. Neat's foot oil is considered to be the most satisfactory oil for harness leather, to which enough lampblack can be added to color the harness black. If soft grease is preferred, equal parts of beef tallow and Neat's foot oil can be melted together, with enough lampblack stirred to make it black.

Likes Kota

This past season I tried out 50 bushels of Kota Wheat, sowing this amount on about 42 acres of summerfallow. It yielded about 1,000 bushels or about 24 bushels per acre. Marquis wheat sown on the same field under the same conditions only yielded about 15 bushels per acre. The Kota was much the best sample of wheat.

Have been growing a lot of sweet clover this past five years. After growing both white and yellow blossom under the same conditions, I have come to the conclusion that yellow blossom ripened about ten days earlier than white. It is much easier to cure, makes nicer, finer hay, and the stock like it better, much better than they do the white blossom. I have about 100 acres of yellow blossom in at present.—Geo. Wilkinson, Brandon, Man.

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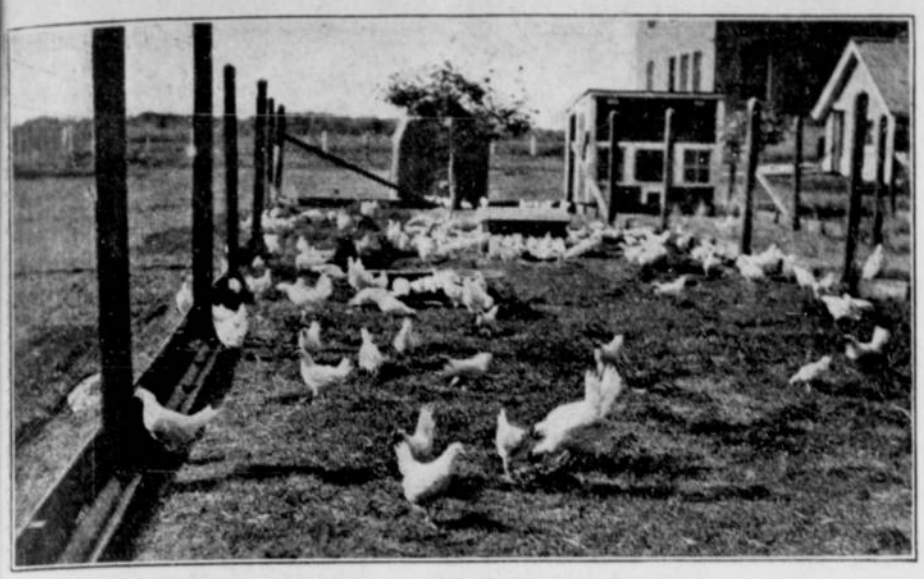
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Success or Failure with Hens

By Prof. M. C. Herner

A GREAT deal of the success or failure of poultry keeping on the farm depends on the relation of the poultry work to the other farm work. On the farm where poultry gets the last place and has to shift for itself it is not likely to be much of a success. On the farm where there is not enough good food for them, nor enough time to feed them they will likely not do very much. On the farm where they say they "don't pay" it is all together likely they got treatment under which they can't pay. On the farm where poultry is given its proper place and looked after the same way as the other stock in the daily routine of farm work we believe there is no doubt but what they pay and pay well for feed, care and labor put on them.

Co-operation Begins at Home

As a general rule we find that to the women folks falls the work of looking after the poultry on the farm, especially during the spring, summer and fall months, and as a general rule we find they make better poultry (men?) than the men do. They seem to be more adapted to the work of caring for and handling the flock. The work comes natural to them for some reason or other. So we find on a great many farms the success of the poultry work is very largely due to the efforts of the women folks.

Success is often precluded because of some very severe handicap and drawbacks in the way of a poor hen house, lack of good feed, lack of straw, no help for heavy tasks, and inconveniences which reduce the work to plain drudgery. We like to see the flock where the "boss" takes just as keen an interest in the care and management of it as the "missus" who actually looks after it. Even if the job is a woman's job, we believe the men should do such things as cleaning out the house two or three times a year, fix the windows, keep the house in repair and do what is necessary in the way of hard work.

The job can be made ten times easier by providing a dry mash hopper, drinking pails, dropping board, good nests, a bin to store feed, and a room or place to set hens. Almost every poultry house will permit of all of these in the house itself or a small building close by. The dry mash hopper, the feed bin and the dropping board are the three biggest labor-savers in the hen house. The first two should be large enough so the men can fill them once in three or four weeks, and the last should be so built that the one looking after the flock can keep it reasonably clean with the least possible work.

Well Paid Rainy Day Work

We occasionally see conditions on farms where, through the lack of help and support in looking after poultry, the women are discouraged right at the commencement. There are a lot of things around the chickens and hen house which must be done at a certain time, and we know that there is not a farm anywhere where the men folks cannot spare a day after seeding to clean out the house thoroughly and put it in shape so the flock can do its best during the summer. A rainy day is a good day to fork out the old dirty litter and clean out the house and whitewash it. A great deal of the success in summer care of the flock depends on doing these things early in spring.

The success in hatching chickens depends very largely on the way the hens have been cared for in the winter and the preparations made for hatching. Success in rearing in turn depends on the feeding and care of the mother hen and baby chicks. Next winter's egg supply or egg yield depends on the way these chicks are raised and the care they get. The size and weight of the cockerels for market next fall depends on the care they get as chicks.

There is a place for a good sized flock of hens on every farm. We do not advocate large flocks but believe that there should be 100 hens on every farm, as a minimum, and on farms close to a good sized town or a city more hens should be kept. We do not advocate expensive buildings and equipment, but believe in good substantial and serviceable buildings in keeping with the returns from the flock. There should come from every farm not less than three dozen market cockerels each year, about 30 or 40 cull hens, a few dozen turkeys and maybe a few ducks and geese. The returns on all of these should be just about so much found money.

Important Cog in Machine

Hens and other poultry will fit in exceptionally well with other lines of farm work. To a large extent poultry live on otherwise waste products and on many farms pick up the greater part of their own living from June to October. In the winter there is always considerable waste material from the kitchen and from butchering and so on that makes ideal food for poultry, so whether it is summer or winter the hens and the chickens are right there to convert quite a few of our otherwise wasted things into meat and eggs.

Success in keeping hens also depends probably somewhat on the quality of the stock we have. Hens of good breeding will respond to good feed and care, whereas poor stock might "eat more than they are worth." We find, however, that there are some instances where it is remarkable what neglect a flock will stand and still give fairly decent returns. What would such flocks do under good care?

Systematic culling out of the poor layers each year and breeding from the best is laying the foundation for greater success in poultry keeping. Systematic weeding out each spring of all the weak and immature birds is adding another stone to the foundation. Breeding from strong vigorous males gives stamina and vigor to the flock and holds the entire foundation together.

The loss through disease in farm flocks is probably cutting deeper into the returns than any other single thing. And yet we are safe in saying that nearly all these losses could easily be prevented through better care of the flock. Disease generally gets into a flock through very definite channels. Housing conditions and feeding are the two big factors which can control disease and lacking in ideal conditions as near as we can have them then always means greater chances for disease to get a foothold. These points will, however, be discussed more fully in subsequent articles.

Summarizing then the things that stand out most prominently as factors in successful poultry keeping we find, general care of the flock as the biggest factor, housing conditions another one, feeds and methods of feeding, quality and breeding of the stock as two others, and last but not least, the person looking after the flock.

This is the second article in a complete course on Profitable Poultry Raising by Prof. Herner, and which will be published twice a month in The Guide.

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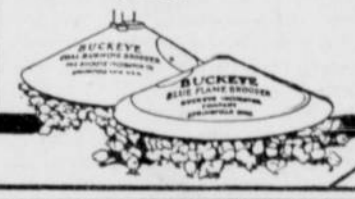
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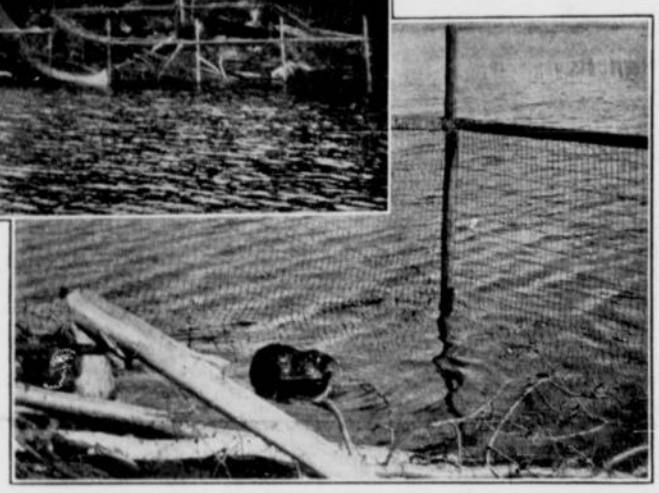
By Robert G. Hodgson

Specially written for The Grain Growers' Guide

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TO the person unacquainted with the habits and general characteristics of the beaver, it may come as a surprise that they can be successfully raised under domestic or semi-domestic conditions. A fact not generally know is that in the early days of civilization, the Indian squaws nursed the baby beavers that their braves had captured, and fondled them as household pets. Hunters and trappers in the wilderness have for years experimented along similar lines of raising them, and have to a more or less degree been successful without attempting to spread the news or endeavor to preach the raising of beavers as a commercial undertaking.





Above—A beaver ranch built according to Mr. Hodgson's plan.

Below—Beaver feeding within the wire pen on poplar bark.

Baby beavers can be raised on sheep or goats, these animals acting as their foster mothers in the same way that cats are used to mother young silver fox pups. Cow's milk in the natural state is too rich for them, but has to be skimmed or boiled in preparing it for consumption. A friend of the writer took five baby beavers from a house when they were three days old, and raised them to maturity on canned milk. They had to be fed every four hours, when, like a contented infant, they would coo with satisfaction, but if not fed regularly, they would cry like a child. Generally, they are fed milk only until about two months old, when they are given twigs and leaves. Even rolled oats and stale bread appealed to them.

Beaver Fur—Its Value and Uses

The fur of the beaver, years ago, was extensively used in the manufacture of the so-called "beaver hat," but with the advent of the silk hat the demand for this purpose fell off slightly. It is now used almost exclusively in men's and women's fine coats, gauntlets and other articles of wearing apparel.

Beaver fur, before it is fit for wearing purposes, has to be plucked of its long, coarse guard or outside hairs, when the short, wooly underfur is revealed in all its golden brown beauty. Beavers are not really prime until the middle of the winter, and should not be trapped until then, but they are frequently taken in September, when the fur is short and very glossy, and answers well when to be made into an unplucked garment, very much similar to unplucked otter, seen frequently in the collars of fur coats.

The total catch for the whole of Canada during the season of 1922-23, was 175,275, and the total value $2,461,667, which averaged them at $14.04 each. At the fall fur auction, held recently in Montreal, they brought as high as $45 each, an advance in price of about 60 per cent. The average prices from the different provinces for the season of 1922-23, were as follows:

Prince Edward Island	$14.50
New Brunswick	13.66
Quebec	12.00
Ontario	14.64
Manitoba	15.52
Saskatchewan	16.00
Alberta	15.39
British Columbia	14.46
North-west Territories	15.80

They vary in size, color and quality, and value of fur, depending on where they come from. Generally they are paler in the south and darker in the north, but the darkest colored and most valuable specimens come from around Lake Superior, and also from some of the western parts of Canada.

If one is to procure his own stock from the wilds, the best time to begin the raising of beavers is during the fall or spring months, particularly the fall, when they are busy building and repairing their houses and are not hard to trap.

At the present time there are few ranchers who have any beavers for sale for breeding purposes, and while no doubt in the near future the animals will not be hard to procure alive for breeding purposes, at the present time one has to rely almost entirely on the stock he can secure from the wilds. The common method of securing them is to use the regular steel traps and wrap the jaws well with cloth, and then visit the traps every two or three hours to make sure that the captured animals will not become badly injured while being held in the trap. Another method is to place wire across the stream in the form of a barricade and in the centre place a sack. When the animals come along they will find the wire obstructing their passage and will run into the sack in their attempt to get through.

Building the Pens

The smallest pen for a pair of beavers should be at least 30 x 30 feet, and it is better to have it larger, say 50 x 50 feet, which will give them more room to work in. The wire should be of 11 or 12-gauge, with a mesh about 2 x 4 inches. The walls of the pens should be four feet above water and have an overhang of about 16 inches, which may be of 16-gauge wire. Allow four feet of a turn-in of wire on the bottom which will be sufficient to keep them enclosed. They invariably make for the corners of the pen when they wish to escape, and the corners will be protected. Do not put the wire over all the bottom of the pen, otherwise they cannot get mud to plaster their houses. The same thing applies should the bottom be of sand or gravel.

The method of building these pens is to first of all decide on where they are to be placed, having some of the pen on the land but the most of it in the water. Get the depth of the water where the wire will run, and the general formation of the bottom, and then build your whole pen on the land. When it is completed float it out to where you want it by means of a couple of canoes or rafts and drop it down. After it has sunk to the proper level there should be four feet of pen above water, along with the overhang.

In these enclosures they will build their houses, and in general, carry on in much the same manner as they have been doing in the wild state. If they become crowded they will not be long in building additions to their homes.

Foods and Feeding

Of course, when raised in the wild state or on a natural scale, they will not require feeding as they will readily look after this for themselves where the land and water supplies the necessary growth. But in pens it is a different matter.

As winter approaches throw into each pen about a cord of poplar, white birch, black cherry or a mixture of each, giving them the chunks three or four feet long, with the brush on. They will sink it and as they require it during the winter months will draw on it for their food supply. Do not forget to put in also a little cedar. This is apparently used as a medicine of some sort, as it will be found in small amounts in practically every food supply of the wild beavers.

During the summer months beavers eat but little, and they get quite poor at this time. Alder and willows make good food in the summer, also certain aquatic plants. Poplar is their favorite food but it will not last like white birch, willow or alder, because it sours very quickly.

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Radio Transformers

How a vari-coupler is a transformer—Action in honeycomb coils—
By W. B. Cartmel, Radio Engineer

IN a recent article we showed that there is a magnetic action between the primary coil and the secondary coil of a two-circuit tuner. Weak currents from the aerial flowing through the primary coil set the ether within its windings into a whirl, and the secondary coil being near the primary coil and causing currents to flow within its windings. This effect is easily explained by magnetism. A coil through which a current flows forms an electro-magnet. If there is an iron core within the coil the electro-magnetic effect is stronger; in other words, the magnet becomes a stronger electro-magnet. For this reason it is the custom to have iron cores within the electro-magnets. However, in the case of radio currents the electricity vibrates back and forth within the wire with such rapidity that it is not found practical to use an iron core, and, furthermore, an iron core is not necessary. Powerful effects are obtained without the iron core because of the extreme rapidity with which the currents flow back and forth. Lines of magnetic force are supposed to go out of the North Pole and to enter the South Pole.

We might wind another separate winding on top of the winding, and we should have a transformer. Any alternating current flowing through the primary winding will cause an alternating current to flow through the secondary winding also. In the two-circuit tuner, we have a precisely similar affect, only in the case the lines of magnetic force pass through air instead of through iron. In the third place we may have an ordinary transformer as used in connection with our electric light system. This transformer consists of an iron core, on which are wound two coils, a primary and a secondary coil, as shown, and is usually contained in a cast iron box with oil. Wires furnishing electricity at 2,200 volts, come along our streets to the transformer which is located near the house to which it is intended to supply electricity at 110 volts. There are two kinds of transformers that we wish to consider, namely, step-up transformers and step-down transformers. If there are more turns on the secondary coil than there are on the primary coil, a greater electrical pressure or voltage appears in the secondary winding than is furnished to the primary winding, which is rather a surprising result.

In the case of the lightning transformer, the opposite is the case, this being a step-down transformer. There are a great many turns on the primary coil of this transformer, and a fewer number of the secondary winding, the number of turns on the primary winding being twenty times as great as on the secondary winding, which arrangement gives a voltage step-down of twenty to one. This is the case with the transformer, where we see that the power wires on the street furnish electricity at 2,200 volts to the primary winding of the transformer, and because of the magnetic action of the core of the transformer, a voltage of 110 volts appears in the secondary winding, this being suitable for supplying current to the electric lamps. It is necessary to use a transformer of this kind and to step the voltage down, because 2,200 volts would be a very dangerous voltage to bring within a house, and, furthermore, lamps will not turn on this voltage, although, if it were safe to use such a voltage, it might be possible to construct suitable lamps.

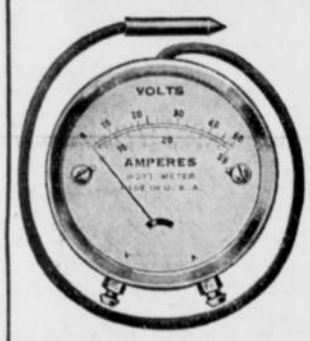
We could do without the transformer altogether and supply electricity from the electric power station direct to the house at 110 volts, but it is found better not to do this because in that case heavier currents would have to be carried by the line wires, so that by means of this transformer, small currents at a high voltage are converted into larger currents at a low voltage. We might, in a similar way, use a transformer for stepping voltages up to a high value. To do this it would be necessary to have fewer turns on the primary winding than on the secondary winding. We could in this way, by taking a smaller transformer and connecting 110 volts to the winding that has the fewer turns, take off 2,200 volts from the other winding.

Action in Honeycomb Coils

Mention has been made in detail of this powerful transformer with an iron core because its action is exactly the same as the action of the two windings in a vario-coupler. The difference between this transformer and a vario-coupler is that in the vario-coupler there are fewer turns and there is no iron core. The iron core and the many turns are required in the electric-lighting transformer because the electricity only vibrates back and forth sixty times per second, while in the case of the vario-coupler the electricity vibrates back and forth a million times or so per second, and there is, therefore, very powerful action produced even though there is no iron core, and even though there are only a very few turns in the windings.

I also wish to discuss two circuit tuners, using honeycomb coils. Two honeycomb coils may be used for the primary and secondary of a two-circuit

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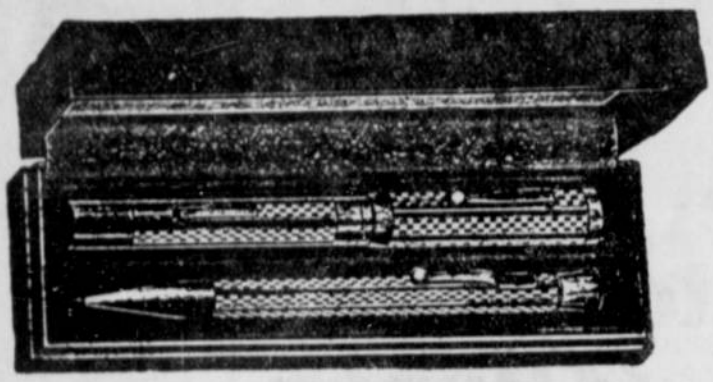
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tuner, and in valve sets are usually used in connection with a third coil or tickler coil. Honeycomb coils are not often used with crystal sets because they are not quite as efficient for broadcast reception as a vario-coupler. This is of less consequence perhaps when used in a tube set because the losses in the coils may be made up to some extent by means of regeneration. It is very common practice amongst amateurs to use a 35-turn honeycomb coil for the primary coil and a 50-turn coil for the secondary coil, with the mistaken idea that there is a voltage step-up by having more turns in the secondary winding than in the primary, and that, therefore, a stronger action will be secured. This is not true, there being invariably a voltage step-down in two-circuit tuners. The usual arrangement is a 35-turn and a 50-turn honeycomb coil, where a condenser is bridged across the primary coil. A better arrangement is a 75-turn coil in the primary and a 50-turn coil in the secondary.

To explain about this properly, would take us rather deeply into the theory of transformers, and would be, therefore, out of place in a magazine article. Those who have honeycomb-coil sets may try both of these arrangements and find out for themselves that the arrangement as last mentioned is better. However, we may consider here some of the simpler aspects of the case.

Where there is a step-up of voltage, however, there is a step-down of current, and in some cases, it is necessary to have far fewer turns in the secondary winding of the transformer than on the primary winding in order to produce a step-up of current. This is true for instance in the case of transformers required to supply heavy currents as in the case with welding transformers. Very heavy currents are required to electrically weld two pieces of metal together. Therefore, in a welding transformer we require a voltage step-down and a current step-up from the primary to the secondary because we need as large a current as possible in the secondary circuit. In a similar way a voltage step-down is required in a two-circuit tuner in radio, because the largest possible current is required to be produced in the secondary winding. Notice, that because the circuit of the crystal detector is bridged across the secondary condenser, the greater the current in the secondary circuit the higher the voltage across this condenser, hence the higher the voltage.

To go into this matter further, would, as previously stated, require a discussion that would be far too technical. However, there is always a step-down from the primary to the secondary in these radio circuits, even though only a 35-turn coil is used in the primary and a 50-turn coil in the secondary. It could be shown that the actual working turns in the primary is the whole 35 turns, while in the secondary, due to leakage flux and so on, the number of active turns is very much less than 50 or less even than 35. We will let the matter rest here and simply state that a better arrangement is that described in the second case. For broadcast listening the circuit might be slightly improved by using a .0005 M.F. condenser in the secondary circuit as well as in the primary circuit, a 75-turn honeycomb coil being used in the secondary circuit with this value of condenser. However, for the general utility the .001 M.F. secondary condenser would be the most generally useful where the set is intended for use over a very wide wave-length range, because the .001 M.F. condenser would be useful in connection with large coils for very long wave-lengths.

The best arrangement for honeycomb coils for broadcast reception in a valve set, using two stages of amplification, will be shown later.

Sask. Turkey Pools Satisfy

Shippers of farm-dressed turkeys who sold their birds by the car lot through the Saskatchewan Turkey Pool, operated by the Department of Agriculture in conjunction with the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, and with the Saskatchewan Co-operative Creameries as selling agents, are congratulating themselves upon the excellent prices received for their birds.

Final payments have now been sent out by the Co-operative Creameries, and the net price to the producers was 27½c per lb., for all weights in No. 1 quality turkeys, with 22½c per lb. for No. 2's.

The points in the province participating in the Dressed Turkey Pool were: Imperial, Penzance, Woodrow, Melaval, Creelman, Conquest and Davidson, while cars of live turkeys were shipped from Plenty, Kerrobert, Cabri, Gull Lake, Drake, Guernsey, Viscount, Palmer, Vantage and Central Butte. In all 16 cars of turkeys were handled, and of these six were farm-dressed birds, the remaining 10 cars being comprised of live birds which were shipped to the killing stations of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Creameries for killing, dressing and packing.

The Live Turkey Pool will be closed out within the next two or three days, as the final car remaining to be disposed of in Montreal is now sold.

It is the opinion of officials of both the Department of Agriculture and the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association that a permanent organization for the marketing of poultry will soon be an accomplished fact.

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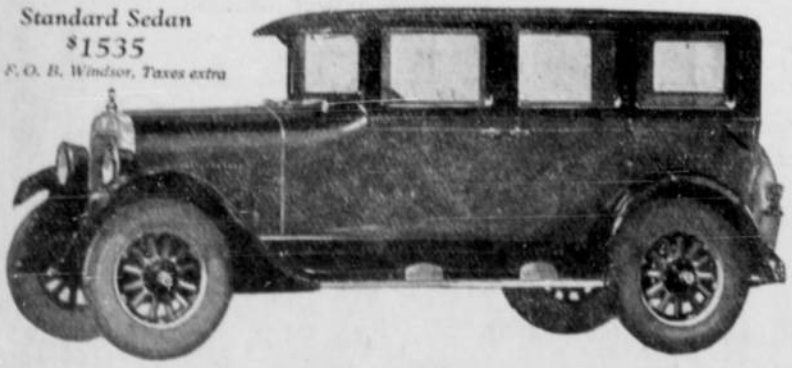
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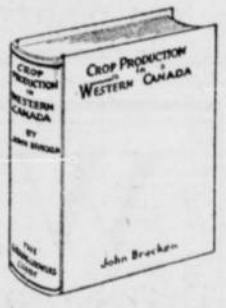
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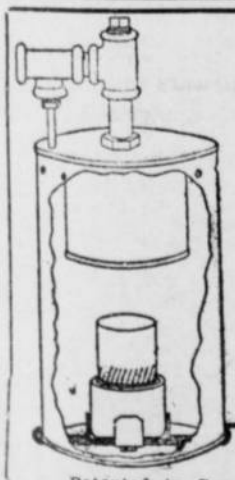
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Quebec Farmers' Convention

The seventh annual convention of the United Farmers of Quebec was held at Montreal, on February 4 and 5, and was attended by about 100 delegates representative of practically every portion of the province. A feature of the convention was a banquet at which a number of ladies were present, and at which the guests and speakers included Hon. J. W. L. Caron, minister of agriculture for the province of Quebec; Mayor Chas. Duquette, of Montreal; J. Alan Bray and J. O. Ranaud, members of the provincial legislature, and Clement Robitaille, M.P.

Most of the resolutions brought before the convention had as their object the improvement of conditions for the production and marketing of milk and other dairy products. A resolution was adopted asking that the Montreal market, which can accommodate only a small portion of the farmers who desire to occupy stalls, should be enlarged, and a promise was given by Mayor Duquette that his influence would be used to the fullest extent to have an adequate market provided.

Dissatisfaction was expressed with the arbitrary and apparently whimsical orders given to the milk producers in the vicinity of Montreal by the city inspectors, and the opinion was expressed that definite regulations as to the city's sanitary requirements should be drawn up. A resolution was adopted asking the provincial government to give greater control to other municipalities in connection with the work of the Montreal inspectors. A resolution requesting the provincial government to reduce the tariff of fees chargeable by lawyers was allowed to drop, it being understood that the members of the bar in several cities were studying the subject from a sympathetic point of view. Another resolution adopted asked an amendment of the municipal code which would prohibit an increased assessment on account of improvements to farm buildings. Another asked the provincial government to amend the law so that milk and cream samples will be tested by government inspectors instead of by cheese and butter factory owners. The convention declared in favor of school inspectors being required to visit rural schools at least four times a year intead of on only two or three occasions.

Amendments were asked to the law to permit the Peoples' Banks (Caisse Populaire) to make long-term loans to farmers.

A motion that the government be asked to furnish an annual bonus of $2,000,000 to the cheese industry during the present depression in prices, the funds to come from the revenue of the Quebec Liquor Commission, was rejected.

Market gardeners in the vicinity of Montreal were strongly represented in the convention, and these succeeded against considerable opposition in securing the passage of a resolution asking for an increase in the tariff upon garden produce imported from the United States. The same delegates were responsible for the adoption of a resolution asking for the establishment of an embargo on the export of all raw materials such as pulp-wood, nickel, asbestos and tobacco, for the purpose of encouraging the expansion of manufacturing in the Dominion.

J. J. Morrison, secretary of the United Farmers of Ontario, and J. W. Ward, secretary of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, were present, and addressed the convention, explaining the activities of the farmers' organizations in other parts of Canada.

Wilfrid Bastien, of St. Leonard de Port Maurice, was re-elected president of the organization, and J. E. Lyness, of L'Avenir, and Alfred Laberge, of Beauharnois, were elected first and second vice-president, respectively. J. P. Brady, of Masson, was re-elected secretary, and J. P. McNamara, of Masson, treasurer. Directors were elected as follows: R. B. Cossette, St. Narcisse; G. Frappier, Ayer's Cliff; Gustave Peplin, St. Leonard de Port Maurice; Henri Theoret, St. Eustache; G. S. Marchessault, St. Antoine de Vercheres; P. J. Salois, St. Francois

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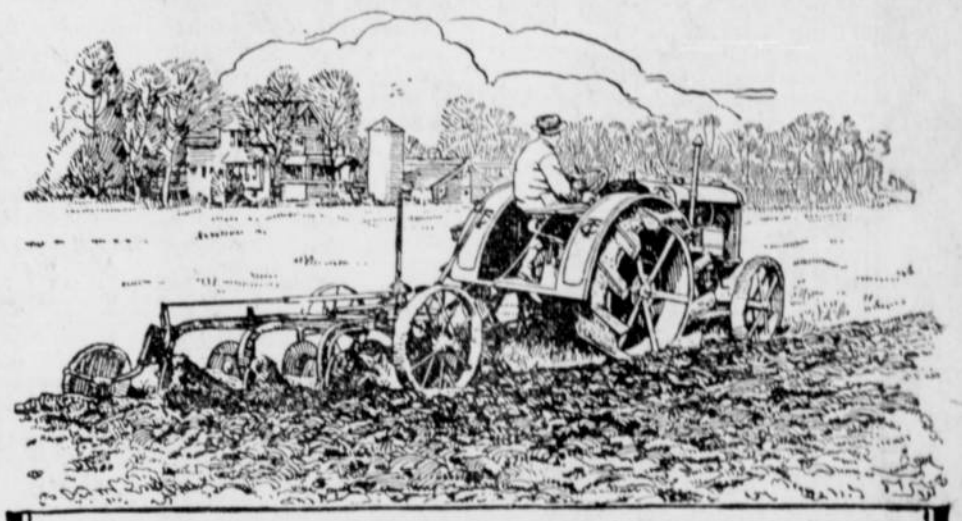
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Colds are merely congestion. Musterole, made from pure oil of mustard, camphor, menthol and other simple ingredients, is a counterirritant which stimulates circulation and helps break up the cold.

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"Four inches of hair have grown over what was a bald spot," is the report of G. W. Mitchell. "I had a large bald spot and real, healthy hair has developed all over my head," writes C. F. Heiser. Imagine the enthusiasm of Albert H. Flary when he reported: "My head was as bare as the bottom of my feet and now I have a good growth of hair." Geo. M. Schwank reports that even with a second application of the compound his hair stopped falling; then a new growth started.

Anyone who is losing hair, or is bald may obtain a proof box of this compound free of duty, merely by writing to Kotalko Offices, B-193 Station L, New York.

Xavier de Granby; A. Thompson, Riviere Desert; N. Platt, South Hull; G. G. Drummond, Bristol; Antoine David, Montreal East, and A. Larose, Masson.

An Agricultural Education

Continued from Page 8

they will have the same periods in stock judging or dairy work or poultry.

As you would naturally expect they don't work all the time. After four you will find them in the gymnasium or in the curling or skating rink. After supper, either in their rooms studying or at times taking part in literary society work—debating or dramatics. A busy program all directed toward a training for the business of farming in its widest point of view, because we are trying to train not only farmers, but good all-round rural citizens.

Theoretically and from the point of view of reason or logic there is no question about the value of a boy spending one, two, three or even five winters in such a course of training. The business warrants such a training, the boy will benefit from such a training.

The important question of course is, How does it work out in practice? Only two serious criticisms have I ever heard relative to the value of such a course of training. The first is that it is all very well in theory, but it trains the boy away from the farm. The second is that even if he does come back to the farm he is spoiled for practical work, wants to wear a white collar and be a farm manager.

Now, if either of these criticisms is true to any marked extent, there is nothing more to be said on the subject. If the boy does not go back to the farm or if he goes back spoiled for effective work, then assuredly there is no value in the Agricultural College training for the prospective farming. But I think I can prove to you that neither of these charges is in any way well founded.

Measuring Results

There is only one reasonably fair way to judge the results of any kind of special training. Not from citing individual cases whether good or bad, but by striking a general average of boys who have taken such training and a general average of boys who have not.

Unfortunately we have not made such a survey here in Manitoba, though I hope some day that we shall. But this question of the economic value of Agricultural College training is not a new question. Efforts have been made in a dozen of the states to the south of us to appraise its value. Blocks of territory were taken, one, two, three, up to dozen townships, and a survey made of all the farmers in that block. Figures were obtained of how much each farmer had accumulated, also of how many years he had been farming and his school education. The results vary in detail in the various states as you would expect, but the general conclusions are the same in every case—the years spent in high school and agricultural college made the best possible investment for the prospective farmer, even when considering the money part alone.

The average of all the surveys made goes to show that two winters spent at an agricultural college, costing probably between six and seven hundred dollars, was worth on the average $300 per year: spread over an earning life of 30 years, this meant a total of $9,000. Looked at from another point of view, an increased average earning capacity of $300 a year, equals a yearly return of 5 per cent. on $6,000 of Victory Bonds. Something which cost between six and seven hundred dollars turned out to be worth $6,000. With some it was worth more, with some less.

Conditions in none of these states are exactly similar to our own conditions, but one thing is sure, farming is farming, and our own conditions are more rapidly approaching theirs with every passing year in the need for intensive and diversified farming at least.

Manitoba Students

But we are not entirely without figures as to what our own former students are doing. Last fall I sent a questionaire out to some 200 farmer students of the M.A.C. They were not specially picked, but taken at random. I picked out a dozen or more towns in Manitoba, and sent the questionaire to all the boys who had registered from that point regardless of whether the boy was at that post office now or not. These towns were Alexander, Boissevain, Beresford, Carberry, Glenboro, Hartney, Deloraine, Newdale, Pilot Mound, Miami, and half a dozen others.

The first point I discovered was that ex-students are not any more enthusiastic about answering letters than other farmers, but while the results are not complete they are interesting as far as they go.

In regard to the percentage who go back to the farm, the results were even more gratifying than we had expected. This phase of the questionaire was complete. I have figures for practically the full two hundred, in regard to whether they are farming or not, and the result showed that of our former students, including graduates, approximately 85 per cent. are farming. Of the remaining 15 per cent. about 9 per cent. are engaged in professional agriculture, on experimental farms, S.S.B. work, teaching etc. This 9 per cent. are chiefly graduates. The remaining 6 per cent. have left agriculture entirely and are now in various lines of work, including, chiefly garage work and veterinary science.

I asked these 200 students if they considered the time spent at the agricultural college had paid them, (a) from an economic point of view, (b) from general considerations.

Out of 81 replies to the question 100 per cent. stated that the course was a good investment for general reasons, i.e., the good time they had had, general experience gained, friendships formed, etc. From the point of view of whether the course had paid for itself in increased returns, 76 out of 81 believed that it had. And it was of interest that even the five who did not think the course paid in money had a list of several of the practical subjects that they had found of value in their farm practice.

Remember these are the opinions not of boys but of men who have had anywhere from five to 15 years of practical experience since attending college. From actual experience they find the cost has been repaid over and over again.

The whole point is that you do not need to get greatly increased returns per annum to pay off a six or seven-hundred-dollar investment. Saving of blacksmith bills, reduction of repairs, prevention of sickness in stock, increased returns from the hens or the cattle, any one of a dozen lines will bring increased returns enough to pay the whole bill. And then you have the good time, the friendships formed, the general broadening of your outlook all thrown in free of cost.

Students and Community Life

Lastly, and this of interest to organizations such as yours. Are they more interested in community organizations than before? Here again there is no queston of the value of a course at an agricultural college. I asked these two hundred students if they took an active part in community organizations. Many of them said "No, very little, only the Sunday School, the Tuxis boys' work and debating." Sixty per cent of them apparently took an active part in community organizations — school work, training, pig clubs, Tuxis work—fraternal organizations, community clubs, debating, dramatics, U.F.M., were all listed. You would be gratified to know how many of them stated they had been secretary of the local U.F.M.

The conclusion, I think is obvious. Farming is an important business, and a difficult, complicated, many-sided business. Theory and practical experience alike point to the same conclusion, such a life business as farming requires and abundantly repays special training bestowed upon it. The man who contends that a good education is not helpful in farming is hurting his own profession. The two most important and fundamental vocations in this province are farming and home-making, and the Manitoba Agricultural College is the only educational institution specifically training for life work in those two callings.



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The Alien

Continued from Page 7

in number, because the Alien had not yet taken to seeking his food during the night hours. He hunted during the day because as yet he had no reason to fear man. Man had been his friend, his worshipped companion; why then should he, like those other fearing creatures of his world, seek concealment at dawn?

* * *

Once more back in his pungent forest, all feeling of homesickness for that other world he had known departed from the Alien. Full fed on the warm flesh of a grouse, he slept on a dry bed in a hollow tree, with the swish of rain all about him.

Now it was dawn and the tinkling brook, swollen with the all-night rain, was calling him. Dearly he loved fish, and the dappled brook-trout best of all. Not often was he successful in catching this wary denizen of the eddies, but he possessed the patience of a good fisher and he had, perforce, learned a few tricks worth knowing.

One of these was to creep softly upon some twisting circle of foam, and when a trout leaped for the flies which fluttered above the water's surface, strike out at that flashing body with lightning speed. Only occasionally was this ruse successful, for quick as was his stroke, usually the darting fish was quicker; but there were times when his sharp claws found his prize, and then there was a feast fit for any king of the jungle.

It so happened that this morning, beneath the foamy ripple where the stream curved about a glittering rock, loafed a big, speckled trout whose very arrogance and conceit through much successful fly-catching was due to prove his undoing. This dappled fellow had bullied his way through life, chasing his smaller kind from the best of the feeding-holes and waxing fat and despotic as season followed season.

In all probability too, the Alien would have been the agent to call that speckled monarch to his accounting, had not another factor come unexpectedly into the reckoning.

As the big cat dropped, belly low to the moss in order to approach the rock unseen, a stick cracked sharply on his right, and like a shadow he slipped into a mass of dwarf-cedars.

Short tail puffed and lashing, ears laid back and mouth half open in a voiceless snarl, he waited for the thing which had disturbed his calculations to show itself.

Then the yellow eyes of the Alien opened wider. He lowered his tail and his ears pointed straight up again. To his brain once again came crowding a vague, disturbing memory; the memory of a hand that had stroked him, a voice that had addressed him caressingly.

For the thing which stepped into the open and approached the foamy eddy beside the rock—was a man.

The Alien doubled his forelegs beneath him and settled softly to the earth. Something like a faint purr awoke in his grey breast. He stared out at the angler beside the stream with an intent and curious interest. Breakfast could wait. Here was something that awoke a pleasurable sense in his feline heart, a tingling glow that intoxicated like the breath of newly-sprung catnip.

But that which guided and watched over the Alien counselled him now to be on guard, to remain concealed.

So motionless, his great eyes watched over the fisherman make ready for the cast. He saw the thin line sweep outward with a swish, the scarlet fly settle softly down upon the sudsy foam that eddied beside the rock, saw the big trout—his trout by all the rules of the game—leap for it.

And then he sat suddenly up. Here was something well worth the viewing. His amber orbs fairly flashed as they followed the movements of the man who was out hip-deep in the swirling current now, and behaving in a most peculiar manner. In one hand he held a long slender rod thin as one of the marsh reeds of the swales in which the Alien hunted birds.

By and by the man backed slowly out of the stream to shore. The Alien saw him bend, lift a gleaming trout from the water, heard his laugh ring joyfully out. Then he tossed the trout far out and away from the stream on the moss, and cast again.

The captured monarch of the deep-hole bounded and flopped. Softly the cat poked his head from the evergreen thicket as to his hungry nose came the delicious odor of fish. Again the trout leaped frenziedly to alight almost in the edge of the Alien's hiding place.

It was the last move he was destined ever to make. Like a streak a foot armed with curving needle-sharp claws darted out and the next moment the jaws of the Alien held him fast. With long graceful lopes the cat was away, speeding with his prize toward a sunny rendezvous on the upland.

* * *

High up to a strip of birches that cleaved the velvet gloom of the pines like an arrow of silver, the Alien carried his prize. The trout, mercifully a fish not overly tenacious to life, had ceased to struggle as he dropped it on the needle-carpeted earth. He sprawled belly down beside it, his head between out-stretched paws, eyes staring straight before him.

A disturbing note had once again jarred on the harmony of his morning and robbed him of his appetite; once again something belonging to a shut-away past had obtruded itself suddenly into his world of happiness and contentment.

For him that vibrant note to which he keyed his being no longer sounded. Instead, within him surged a great and uncontrollable longing to return to the spume-drenched rock by the stream and look again upon the man who had brought him the memory of a dead yesterday. All about him now there seemed but a crowding silence pregnant with dangers. He snarled as a breeze swept with the tang of balsam, stirred the long guard hairs along his spine. He longed for the sound of a human voice, the touch of a human hand.

Slowly he arose and without so much as a glance at the trout which was to have been his breakfast, crept like a grey ghost down the silvery slope into the tangle.

The fisherman was still beside the big rock. He was seated on a fallen tree nursing one booted knee between his locked fingers and smoking a curved pipe. Holding to the thicket, the cat crept forward and settled with fore-paws curled beneath his breast within but a few feet of the angler.

A wisp of fragrant smoke drifted across to the watcher. Jim Deever had smoked just such tobacco as this strange man was smoking; often, bathed in its blue haze he had purred or slept on Deever's knee and dreamed of a spicy ancestral Orient.

The Alien arose swiftly to approach the man, who all unconscious of his nearness was pondering over the mysterious disappearance of the dappled beauty he had taken from the stream. But he checked the impulse. Up on the birch ridge lay a fat trout, and hunger was stirring once again in the Alien.

And then he stiffened suddenly, his short tail lifted, a hoarse purr throbbing in his furry breast.

The man on the log had spoken his perplexing thoughts aloud.

"Funny thing about that trout. Never lost one that way before."

At the first notes of the voice, the Alien burst from the thicket. Now standing two paces from the man his amber eyes gazed unfearingly up into astonished blue ones.

Figure Puzzle Contest

This is the Last Announcement

regarding the Figure Puzzle Contest which closes on February 28. Answers sent in bearing on the envelope the local post-mark dated not later than February 28, will be accepted at this office.

We will publish the correct answer in either the March 4 or March 11 issues of The Guide, but it will be a couple of weeks after that before we will be able to announce the prize winners. Thousands of people have been interested in this puzzle, and it will probably be necessary to use the second puzzle to break the ties for some of the prizes. Those who are required to solve the second puzzle will be notified by mail, and the puzzle will be sent to them.

Many have been enquiring about the second puzzle, and for the benefit of these we state that it will be a little different from the first. There are more chances of getting the wrong answer with the second puzzle, but there will be no trick in it. We are going to give at least two weeks to solve it, in order that contestants from remote districts may have the same chance as those living close at hand.

We take this opportunity of notifying all who have sent in a solution to the puzzle without sending along the necessary qualifying subscription, that unless they qualify to enter the puzzle according to Rule No. 3, their answer will be disregarded.



20

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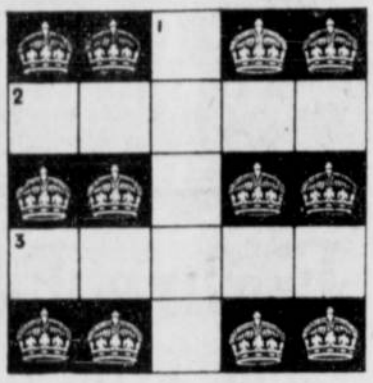
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ACROSS

2. Sign of quality soaps.
3. What ROYAL CROWN makes so well.

DOWN

1. Regal, pertaining to a king or queen.

To every boy and girl who sends us the correct solution to this crossword puzzle we will send an interesting little fairy book with colored pictures, entitled "The Pixies' Reward."

You may get your mothers or fathers to help you if you wish. Don't forget to write your name plainly on a piece of paper pinned to your solution. Send them to The Royal Crown Soaps, Ltd., Dept. A. Winnipeg or Calgary

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Quick Quaker

Makes porridge in 3 to 5 minutes

W 204

"Well I'll be damned," murmured the astonished fisherman. "A cat! And Jove, what a beauty!"

He held out a hand invitingly but the Alien retreated.

Joe Reddick knew cats and loved them. This handsome fellow was apparently lost, had likely reverted to half savagery. Only by the most diplomatic treatment could he hope to make the big grey chap understand that he was his friend now and forever more. He settled back and again locked his fingers about his knee.

"Lost, old man?" he questioned, casually.

The Alien backed still further away. His short tail was puffed to twice its normal size and his eyes gleamed dangerously.

"He's sizing me up," thought Reddick. "It's touch and go whether he decides to trust me or not."

He sat gazing straight before him, tranquilly smoking.

After a time the Alien opened his mouth and gave a hoarse mew. Then, lowering his head, he sniffed the well-stocked creel standing at the foot of a fir.

"Help yourself," grinned Reddick.

He had sprayed his catch with drenched moss; the lid of the creel lay open and the white belly and orange sides of a trout gleamed up through the green covering.

From eyes grown round as twin moons the big cat looked at the owner enquiringly, those eyes seemed to be saying: "That's a nice catch, Mister."

Reddick agreed pleasantly: "It is indeed a nice catch, Tom."

"Tom." At the sound of that name the Alien purred hoarsely again. That's what Deever, his master, had called him. Tom. This strange man reminded him of Deever.

The cat arched his back and rubbed his side against the creel.

"You haven't forgotten your breeding any way," chuckled the man. "All right, my beauty."

Slowly he got up from the log and crossed to the creel. At his advance the Alien drew back, half crouching as though contemplating flight. Reddick lifted a trout from the basket and held it up before the watching eyes. Then he tossed the fish on the sward.

The Alien pounced upon it greedily. As he ate he blinked appreciatively up at the grinning fisherman; then in a businesslike manner, proceeded to make his toilet. This done, he doubled his forelegs beneath him and lay down beside the creel.

"By George!" murmured the delighted Reddick, "I believe the beggar will follow me to the cabin."

He reached for the creel, but at his motion the Alien sprang aside.

"I'm going home," Reddick informed him quietly, "coming with me?"

He threw the creel-strap over his shoulder, picked up his rod, and turned away.

After he had taken a few steps he glanced over his shoulder. The cat was following.

Joe Reddick and the Alien arrived at the cabin just as the five other members who comprised the fishing party were sitting down to lunch. He help up a hand warningly.

"Careful, everybody. This fine fellow found me this morning and followed me in. Don't look at him. Go on eating just as though you didn't see him."

The Alien stood in the doorway, feet braced as though prepared for flight.

Reddick laid a sure hand on the barred head. "It's all right, old man," he said. "Nothing to fear here."

With a snarl, the Alien squirmed from beneath his touch and bounded into the forest.

"He'll come back," said Reddick, as he took his place at the table. "That cat belonged to some camp, I'll bet anything. He's turned wild; but he's lonesome as a dog for humans."

The Alien did not come back. Neither did Reddick see him when next day he returned to the deep hole by the spume-drenched rock, although he looked for him hopefully.

But the following morning he appeared very suddenly as Reddick sat smoking and resting on a stump beside the stream. This time he allowed Reddick to caress him the while he devoured the trout which the latter offered as a bond of friendship, and when Reddick returned to the cabin the Alien followed him once more.

Thereafter every day man and cat were inseparable companions; wherever the one went the other followed. The other members of the camp the Alien treated with lofty indifference.

There came an evening when the Alien sat on the green sward outside the cabin and watched Reddick fitting the ends of sawn boards together to form a crate.

The man glanced up to find the amber eyes fixed enquiringly upon him.

"I'm making this for you, Tom," he explained. "I'm going back to the city to-morrow, and I'm taking you with me."

That night as Reddick reluctantly packed his bags for the journey, the Alien looking on, there sounded a wild, seeking cry from the far depths of the timber.

At the first wavering note of that far wail, the big cat stiffened. Then, almost crouching, he crept swiftly from the room and out into the verdant tangle of his adoption.

Man-love was strong, but what was his by inheritance was stronger. For him had sounded the note on which hangs the eternal harmony of the wilderness. That call he must answer.



"I'm from California."

"Go right in, but I don't think you will like the place."

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The Window-Gazer

By Isabel Ecclestone MacKay

(Continued from Last Week)

CHAPTER XXVIII

DESIRE was smiling as she left Dr. Rogers' office. It was a smile compounded of derision and relief—a shamefaced smile which admitted an opinion of herself very far from flattering.

So occupied was she with her mental reactions that she had no attention to spare for the opposite side of the street and therefore missed the slightly peculiar action of her husband-by-courtesy. Professor Spence, when he had first caught sight of his wife had automatically paused, as if to call or cross over. It had become their friendly habit to inform each other of their daily plans and a cheery "whither away?" had risen naturally to the professor's lips. It rose to them, but did not leave them, for, in the intervening instant, he had grasped the fact of Desire's smiling abstraction and had sought its explanation in the place from which she had come. Desire calling at old Bones' office at this hour of the morning? Before he had recovered from the surprise of it, she had passed.

Time, which seems so mighty, is sometimes quite negligible. The most amazing mental illuminations may occupy only the fraction of a second. A light flashes and is gone—but meanwhile one has seen.

The professor's pause was hardly noticeable. He walked on at once. But years could not have instructed him more thoroughly than that one-second. He had received a revelation.

Like all revelations, he received it in its entirety and realized it piecemeal. His thoughts stumbled over each other in confusion. . . . Desire at John's office at this unusual hour? . . . Desire in her prettiest frock and smiling . . . smiling, and so lost in her own thoughts that she saw no one . . . Desire . . . John? . . . What the devil!

Spence had a finicky dislike of strong language. He thought it savored of weakness, yet he found himself swearing heartily as he hurried on—meaningless swears which by their very childishness brought him back to common sense. His step slowed, he forced himself to be reasonable. He took a brief against his own unwarranted disturbance of mind and reduced it to argument. There was nothing at all strange, he pointed out, in Desire having called at old Bones' office at this, or any other time of day (but what under heaven did she do it for?). She might easily have forgotten to tell the doctor something. (What in thunder would she have to tell him?) She might have dropped in, in passing (at that hour of the morning?) merely to ask him over for some tennis (was the dashed telephone out of order?). Or she might have felt a trifle seedy (pshaw! her health was perfect—idiot!). Anyway she had a perfect right to see Dr. Rogers at any time and for any reason she might choose. (Yes, she had—that was the devil of it!)

At this point of his argument the professor was nearly rundown by a delivery boy on a bicycle and saved himself only by a sharp collision with a telegraph pole. This served to clear his brain somewhat. His confusion of thought dropped away. He began to look his revelation in the face—

"Desire—John?"

It was certainly possible! Why had he never seen it before? . . . He had been warned. John himself had warned him—Old John who had been so palpably "hit" when he had first seen Desire at Friendly Bay. But he, Benis Spence, had laughed. Honestly laughed. No possibility of this possibility had troubled him. He simply had not seen it. And now—he saw. The thing italicised itself on his brain.

Granted that Desire might love, there was no reason on earth why she should not love John.

The conclusion seemed childishly simple, and yet he had never seriously considered it. Why? Relentlessly he forced himself to answer why. It was because he had believed that when Desire woke to love, if she should so wake, she would wake to love for him! He tore this admission out of a shrinking heart and laughed at it. It was funny, quite funny in its ridiculous conceit. . . . But it hadn't been conceit, it had been assurance. Impossible to account for, and absurd as it seemed now, it was something higher than vanity which had hidden in the heart that happy sense of kinship with Desire which had made John's warning seem an emptiness of words.

It was gone now, that wonderful sense of "belonging," swept away in the swift rush of startled doubt. Searching as it might, his mind could not find anywhere the faintest foothold for a belief that Desire, free to choose, should turn to him and not to another.

"I had better go and sleep this off somewhere," murmured the professor with a wry smile. "Mustn't let it get ahead of me. Mustn't make any more mistakes. This needs thinking out—steady now!"

He tried to forget his own problem in thinking of hers. It couldn't be very pleasant for her—this. And yet she had been smiling as she came out of John's office. Perhaps she did not know yet? On second thoughts, he felt sure that she did not know. He recognized the essentials of Desire. She was loyalty itself. And had he not reason to know from his own present experience that the beginnings of love can be very blind.

John, too—but with John it was different. John had given his warning. If the warning were to be justified he could not blame John. He could not blame anyone save his own too confident self. Why, oh why, had he been so sure? Had he not known that love is the most unaccountable of all the passions? How had he dared to build security on that subtle thing within himself which, without cause or reason, had claimed as his the unstirred heart of the girl he had married.

Spence returned home with lagging step. The old distaste for familiar things, which he thought had gone with the coming of Desire, was heavy upon him. The gate of his pleasant home shut behind him like a prison gate. In short, Benis Spence paid for a moment's enlightenment with a bad day and a night that was no better.

By the morning he had won through. One must carry on. And the advantage of a quiet manner is that no one notices when it grows more quiet.

Desire was already in the library when he entered it. She looked very crisp and cool. It struck Spence for the first time that she was dressing her part—the neat, dark skirt and laundered blouse, blackbowed at the neck in a perfect orgy of simplicity, were eminently secretarial. How beautifully young she was!

Desire looked up from her note-book with business-like promptitude.

"I think," she said, "that we are quite ready to go on with the thirteenth chapter."

"But I think," said Benis, "that it would be much nicer to go fishing."

"Why?"

"Well, it's Friday, for one thing. Do you really think it safe to begin the thirteenth chapter on a Friday?"

His secretary's smile was dutiful, but her lips were firm. "We didn't do a thing yesterday," she reminded him. "I couldn't find you anywhere and no one knew where you were."

"I was—just around," vaguely.

"Not around here," Desire was uncompromising. "Benis, I think we should really be more businesslike. We should have talked this thirteenth chapter over yesterday. I see you have a note here for some opening paragraphs on The Apprehension of Color in Primitive Minds—"

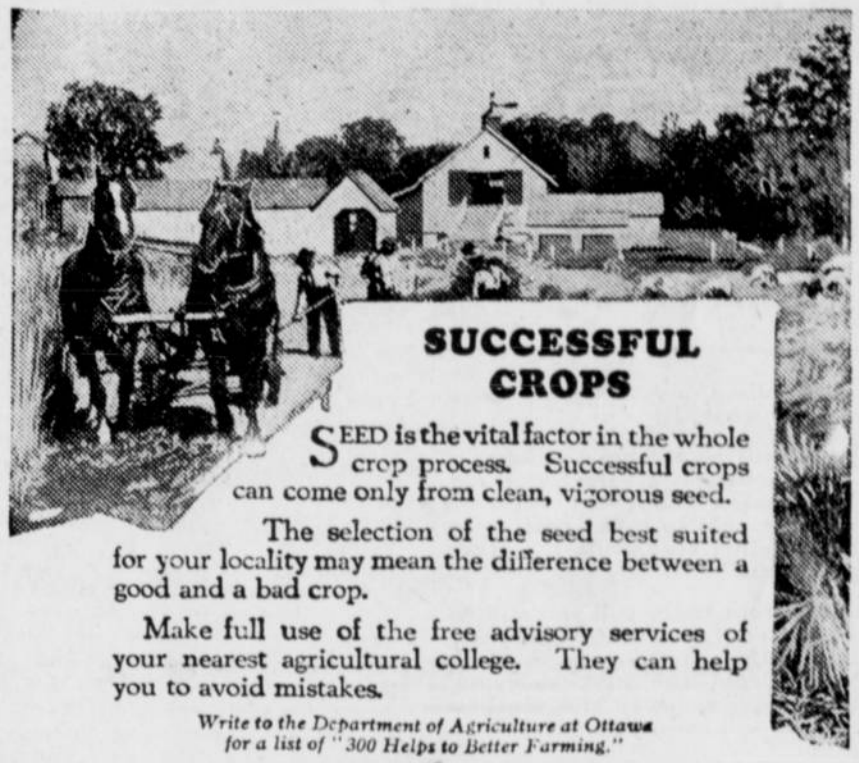
A cascade of goblin laughter from Yorick interrupted her.

"Yorick is amused," said Benis. "He knows all about the apprehension of color in primitive minds. He advises us to go fishing."

Desire watched him stroke the bird's bent head with a puzzled frown.

"I wish you wouldn't joke about—





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this," she said slowly. "You don't want that habit of mind to affect your serious work."

Spence looked up surprised.

"The whole character of the book is changing," went on Desire resolutely. "It will all have to be revised and brought into harmony. I'm sure you've felt it yourself. In a book like this the treatment must be the same throughout. I've heard you say that a hundred times. It doesn't matter what the treatment is, the necessary thing is that it be consistent. Isn't that right?"

"Certainly."

"Well—yours isn't!"

Spence forgot the parrot (who immediately pecked his finger). He almost forgot that he had suffered an awakening and had passed a bad night. Desire interested him in the present moment as she always did. She was—what was she? "Satisfying" was perhaps the best word for it. Just to be with her seemed to round out life.

"Prove it!" said he with some heat.

For half an hour he listened while she proved it with great energy and a thorough knowledge of her facts. He listened because he liked to listen and not because she was telling him anything new. He knew just where his "treatment" of his material had changed, and he knew, as Desire did not, what had changed it. For the change was not really in the treatment at all, but in himself.

This book had been his earliest ambition. It had been the sole companion of his thoughts for years. It had been the little idol which must be served. Without a word of it being written, it had grown with his growth. His notes for it comprised all that he had filched from life. He had not hurried. He was leisurely by nature. Then had come the war, lifting him out of all the things he knew. And, after the war, its great weariness. Not until he had met Desire and found, in her fresh interest, something of his own lost enthusiasm, had he been able to work again. Then, in a glow of recovered energy, the book had been begun. And all had gone well until the book's inspirer had begun to usurp the place of the book itself. (Spence smiled as he realized that Desire was painstakingly tracing the course of her self-caused destruction.) How could he think of the book when he wanted only to think of her? Insensibly, his gathered facts had begun to lose their prime importance, his deductions had lost their sense of weight, all that he had done seemed strangely insignificant—it was like looking at something through the wrong end of a telescope. The great book was a star which grew steadily smaller.

The proportion was wrong. He knew that. But at present he could do nothing to readjust it. Two interests cannot occupy the same space at the same time. The book interest had simply succumbed to an interest older and more potent.

"In this chapter, the sixth," Desire was saying, you seem to lose some of the serious purpose which is a prominent note in the opening chapters. You begin to treat things casually. You almost allow yourself to be humorous. Now is this supposed to be a humorous book, or is not?"

"Oh—not. Distinctly not."

"Well then, don't you see? If you had treated the thing in that semi-humorous manner all through and continued in that vein you would produce a certain definite type of book. The critics would probably say—"

"I know, spare me!"

"They would say," sternly, "that 'Professor Spence has a light touch.' That 'he has treated his subject in a popular manner.'" (The professor groaned.) "But that isn't a patch upon what they will say if you mix up your styles as you are doing at present."

"But—well, what do you advise?"

Desire sucked her pencil. (He had given up trying to cure her of this poisonous habit.)

'I've thought about that. If you were not so—so temperamental, I would say go back and begin again. But that is risky. It will be better to go on, I think, trying to recapture the more serious style, until the whole book is at least in some form. Then you will know exactly where you are and what is necessary to harmonize the whole. You can then rewrite the 'off' chapters, bringing them into line. This is a recognized literary method, I believe."

"Is it? Good heavens!"

"I read it in a book."

"Then it must be literary. All right. I'm agreeable. But at present —"

"At present," firmly, "the main thing is to go on."

"This morning?"

"Certainly."

"But I don't want to go on this morning. That is the flaw in your literary method. It makes me go on whether I want to or not. Now the really top-notchers never do that. They are as full of stoppages as a freight train. Fact. They only create when the spirit moves them."

"Aren't you thinking of Quakers?" suggested Desire, sweetly. "Besides you are not creating. You are compiling—a very different thing."

"But what is the use of compiling an off chapter when I know it is going to be an off one?"

Desire threw down her pencil.

"Oh, Benis," she said. "I don't like this. Don't let us play with words. Surely you are not getting tired—you can't be."

Her eyes, urgent and truth-compelling, forced an answer.

"I don't quite know," he said. "But I am certainly off work at present. There may be all kinds of reasons. You will have to be patient, Desire."

"Then," in a low voice, "it isn't only indolence?"

He was moved to candor. "It isn't indolence at all. I have always been a fairly good worker, and will be again. But the driving force has shifted. I have not been doing good work and I know it. The more I know it the worse the work will become. . . . It doesn't matter, really, child," he added gently, seeing that she had turned away. "The world can wait for the bit of knowledge I can give it."

Desire, whose face was invisible, took a moment to answer this. When she did her voice was carefully without expression.

"Then this ends my usefulness. You will not need me any more."

The professor, who had been nursing his knee on the corner of the desk, straightened up so suddenly that he heard his spine click.

"What's this?" he said. (Good heavens—the girl was as full of surprises as a grab-bag!)

"It was for the book you needed me, was it not? That was my share of our partnership."

("Now you've done it!" shouted an exultant voice in the professor's brain. "Oh, you are an ass!")

"Shut up!" said Spence irritably. "I wasn't talking to you," he explained, apologetically. "It's just a horrid little devil I converse with sometimes. What I meant was—" He did not seem to know what he meant and looked rather helplessly out of the window. "Oh, I say," he said presently, "you are not going to—to act like that, are you? Agitation's so frightfully bad for me. Ask old Bones."

"You are not agitated," said Desire, coldly. "Please be serious."

"I am. Deuced serious. And agitated too. You ought to think twice before you startle me like that—just when everything was going along so nicely."

"I am only reminding you of your own agreement," stubbornly. "I want to be of use."

"Very selfish of you. Can't you think of someone else once in a while?"

"Selfish? Because I want to help?"

"Certainly. I wonder you don't see it! Think of the mornings I've put in on this dashed book just because you wanted to help. I have to be polite, haven't I?—up to a point. But when you begin to blame me for doing poorly what I do not want to do at all I begin to see that my self-sacrifice is not appreciated."

"You are talking nonsense."

"Perhaps I am. But it was you who started it. When you said I did not need you, you said a very nonsensical thing. And a very unkind thing, too. A man does not like to talk of—his need. But, now that we have come to just this point, let us have it out. Surely



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our partnership was not quite as narrow as you suggest? The book is a detail. It is a part of life which will fit in somewhere—an important part in its right place—but it isn't the whole pattern." He smiled whimsically. "Do not think of me as just an animated book, my dear—if you can help it. And remember, no matter how we choose to interpret our marriage, you are my wife. And my very good comrade. The one thing which could ever change my need of you is your greater need of—of someone else."

The last words were casual enough but the look which accompanied them was keen, and a sense of relief rose gratefully in the professor as no sign of disturbance appeared upon the thoughtful face of his hearer.

"Is Benis here, my dear?" asked Aunt Caroline opening the door. "Oh yes, I see that he is. Benis, you are wanted on the 'phone. If you would take my advice, which you never do, you would have an extension placed in this room. Then you could always just answer and save Olive a great deal of bother. Not that I think maids ought to mind being bothered. They never did in my time. But it would be quite simple for you, when you are writing here, to attend to the 'phone. Perhaps if the butcher heard a man's voice occasionally he might be more respectful. I do not expect much of tradespeople, as you know, but if the butcher —"

"Is it the butcher who wishes to speak to me, Aunt?"

"Good gracious, no. It's long distance. Why don't you hurry? . . . Men have no idea of the value of time," she added as the professor vanished. "My dear you must not let Benis overwork you. He doesn't intend to be unkind, but men never think."

CHAPTER XXIX

Desire turned back to her papers as the door closed. But her manner was no longer brisk and businesslike. There was a small, hot lump in her throat.

"It isn't fair," she thought passionately. "It's all very well to talk, but it does make a difference—it does. If I'm not his secretary what am I?" A hot blush crimsoned her white skin and she stamped her foot. "I'm not his wife. I'm not! I'm not!" she said defiantly.

There was no one to contradict her. Even Yorick was silent. And, as contradiction is really necessary to belligereney, some of the fire died out of her stormy eyes. But it flared again as thought flung thought upon the embers.

"Wife!" How dare he use the word? And in that tone! A word that meant nothing to him. Nothing, save a cold, calm statement of claim. . . . Not that she wanted it to mean anything else. Had she not, herself, arranged a most satisfactory basis of coolness and calmness? (Reason insisted upon reminding her of this.) And a strict recognition of this basis was precisely what she wanted, of course. Only she wanted it as a secretary and not as a—not as anything else.

"What's in a word?" asked Reason mildly. "Words mean only what you mean by them. Wife or secretary, if they mean the same—"

Desire flung her note-books viciously into a drawer and banged it shut.

Why did things insist upon changing anyway? She had been content—well almost. She had not asked for more than she had. Why, then, should a cross-grained fate insist upon her getting less? Since yesterday she had not troubled even about Mary. Her self-ridicule at the absurdity of her mistake regarding Dr. Rogers' pretty nurse had had a salutary effect. And now—just when everything promised so well (self-pity began to cool the hot lump in her throat). And just when she had made up her mind that, however small her portion of her husband's thought might be, it would be enough—well, almost enough—

A screech from Yorick made her start nervously.

"Cats!" said Yorick. "Oh the devil—cats!"

Desire laughed and firmly dislodged Aunt Caroline's big Maltese cat from its place of vantage on the window-sill. The laughter dissolved the last of the troublesome lump and she began to feel better. After all, the book-weariness of which Benis had spoken would probably be a passing phase. If she allowed herself to go on creating mountains out of molehills she would soon have a whole range upon her hands.

And he had said he needed her!

Mechanically, she began to straighten the desk, restoring the professor's notes to their proper places. She was feeling almost sanguine again when her hand fell upon the photograph.

We say "the" photograph because, of all photographs in the world, this one was the one most fatal to Desire's new content. She picked it up casually. Photographs have no proper place amongst notes of research. Desire, frowning her secretarial frown, lifted the intruder to remove it and, lifting, naturally looked at it. Having looked, she continued looking.

It was an arresting photograph. Desire had not seen it before. That in itself was surprising, since one of Aunt Caroline's hardest-to-bear social graces was the showing of photographs. She had quantities of them—tons, Desire sometimes thought. They lived in boxes in different parts of the house, and were produced upon most unlikely occasions. One was never quite safe from them. Even the spare room had its own box, appropriately covered with chintz to match the curtains.

This photograph, Desire saw at once, would not fit into Aunt Caroline's boxes. It was too big. And it was very modern. Most of Aunt Caroline's collection dated from the "background" period of photographic art. But this one was all person. And a very charming person too.

Photographs are often deceiving. But one can usually catch them at it. Desire perceived at once that this photograph's nose had been artistically rounded and that its flawlessness of line and texture owed something to retoucher's lead. But looking through and behind all this, there was enough—oh, more than enough!

With instant disfavor, Desire noted the perfect arrangement of the hair, the delicate slope of the shoulder, the lifted chin, the tip of a hidden ear, the slightly mocking, but very alluring, glance of long, fawn-like eyes.

"Another molehill," thought Desire. And, virtuously disregarding the instinct leaping in her heart, she turned the fascinating thing face downwards. Probably fate laughed then. For written large and in very black ink across the back was the admirably restrained autograph, "Benis, from Mary" . . .

Well, she knew now!

A very different person, this, from the blond Miss Watkins with her hard blue eyes and too, too dewy lips! Here was a woman of character and charm. A woman fully armed with all the witchery of sex. A woman any man might love—even Benis.

Desire did not struggle against her uncertainty. Her acceptance of it was as sudden as it was complete. Huddling back in her chair, with the tell-tale photo in her hands, she felt cold. Certainty is a chill thing. We all seek certainty but, when we get it, we shiver. The proper place for certainty is just ahead, that we may warm our blood in the pursuit of it. Certainty stands at the end of things and human nature shrinks from endings.

Only that morning, Desire had qualified the good of her present state by the "if" of "if I only knew." And, now that she did know, the only unqualified thing was her sense of desolation. The most disturbing of her speculations had



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been as nothing to this relentless knowledge. Not until she had found certainty did she realize how she had clung to hope.

She did not know that she was crying until a tear splashed hot upon her hand. She did not hear the door open as Benis re-entered the room, but she sprang to her feet, alert and defensive, at the sound of his voice.

"Crying?" said Benis.

It was hardly a question. He had, in fact, seen the tear. But there was nothing in his manner to indicate more than ordinary concern.

"Certainly not," said Desire.

"My mistake. But what is it you are hiding so carefully behind you? Mayn't I see?"

Desire thought quickly. Her denial of tears had been, she knew, quite useless. Besides, she had heard that note of dry patience in the professor's voice before. It came when he wanted something and intended to get it. And he wanted now to know the cause of her tears. Well, he would never know it—never. It was the one impossible thing. Desire's pride flamed in her, a white fire which would consume her utterly- if he knew.

"It is a personal matter," she said. (This was merely to gain time.)

"It is personal to me also."

"I do not wish to show it to you."

"No. But—do not force me to insist."

These two wasted but few words upon each other. It was not necessary. Desire took a quick step backward. And, as she did so, the desired inspiration came. Directly behind her stood the table on which lay Aunt Caroline's box of photographs. If she could, without turning, substitute one of them for the tell-tale picture in her hand—

"You will hardly insist, I think." Her eyes were on him, cool and wary. She took another step backward. He did not follow her. There was a faint smile on his lips, but his face, she noticed with perturbation, had gone very pale. His eyes were shining and chill, like water under grey skies.

"Please," he said, holding out his hand.

Desire let her glance go past him. "The door!" she murmured. He turned to close it. It gave her only a moment. But a moment was all she needed.

"Surely we are making a fuss over nothing." With difficulty she kept a too obvious relief out of her voice. He must not find her opposition weakened.

"Perhaps. But—let me decide, Desire."

"Shan't!" said Desire, like a naughty child.

Fire leapt from the chill grey of his eyes.

"Very well, then—"

He took it so quickly that Desire gasped. Then she laughed. She had never had anything taken from her by force since her childhood and it was an astonishing experience. Also, she had not dreamed that Benis was so strong. It hadn't been at all difficult. And this in spite of the fact that she had clung to the substituted photograph with convincing stubbornness.

"Well—now you've got it, I hope you like it," she said a little breathlessly. Her eyes were sparkling. She did not know what photo she had picked up when she dropped the real one. Probably it was a picture of Aunt Caroline herself or of some dear and departed Spence. Benis would have some difficulty in tracing the cause of the tears he had surprised. Fortunately he could always see a joke on himself. It would be funny

But it did not seem to be funny. Benis was not laughing. He had gone quite grey.

"What is it, Benis?" in a startled tone. "You see it was just a mistake! I was crying because—because I was sorry you were not going on with the book. I just happened to have a photograph—" The look in his eyes stopped her.

"Please don't," he said.

She took the card he held out to her, glanced at it, and choked back a spasm of hysterical laughter. For it wasn't a picture of Aunt Caroline, or even of a departed Spence—it was a picture of Dr. John Rogers!

"Gracious!" said Desire. There seemed to be nothing else to say. "Well," she ventured after a perplexed pause, "you can see that I couldn't be crying over John, can't you?"

"I can see—no need why you should," said Benis slowly. "I'm afraid I have been very blind."

The girl's complete bewilderment at this was plain to anyone of unbiased judgment. But Spence's judgment was not at present unbiased. He went on painfully.

"I owe you an apology for my very primitive method of obtaining your confidence. But it is better that I should know—"

"Know what? You don't know. I don't know myself. I did not even know whose the photograph was until —" She hesitated at the look of hurt wonder in his eyes. "You think I am lying?" she finished angrily.

Continued on Page 30



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Women Study Laws

ONE of the popular topics of study on women's club programs has been that of legislation affecting women and children. It is a subject that seldom, if ever, escapes discussion at provincial and national conventions of women's organizations, and many are the questions asked. One result of this thirst for information on the part of women has been that some of the provincial governments have issued pamphlets giving in a general way a digest of the legislation concerning women and children. That issued by Alberta was one entitled: The Legal Status of the Women of Alberta, compiled by Mrs. O. C. Edwards, and published by the Extension Department of the University. In 1920, the Saskatchewan government published a somewhat similar bulletin. In October of last year, this bulletin was revised and brought up-to-date at the request of a number of women's organizations. The revised pamphlet, entitled: Some Legislation Affecting Women and Children, is just recently off the press, and is now available for distribution. At this year's convention the Manitoba United Farm Women passed a resolution asking that the provincial government prepare and print a pamphlet giving a general survey of Manitoba's laws concerning these matters. It is possible then that Manitoba women will have such a bulletin available for study in the near future.

One of the difficulties encountered in a study of this kind is the fact that some of the legislation is of a federal nature and governs all women in Canada, while a large part of it is provincial, and there are great differences in the laws of the various provinces. It has thus been impossible to get an accurate idea of just what is the legal status of the women of Canada.

The Federal Department of Labor has just published an 80-page pamphlet, entitled: The Legal Status of Women in Canada, which will be most helpful to those interested in this study. It was printed at the special request of the National Council of Women, and the compiler of the booklet gives credit for the preliminary work done on it and for much of the information contained to Mrs. O. C. Edwards, of Macleod, Alberta, who is already well known to many western women.

Some idea of the scope of the book is gained by a glance over the table of contents. The chapters are entitled: Naturalization, Franchise, Criminal Law, Marriage, Separation and Divorce, Support of Married Women, Insurance, Dower and Tenancy by the Courtesy, Married Women's Earnings and Property, Devolution of Estates, Guardians, Trustees, Executors, Tutors, Protection of Mothers and Children, Commercial and Industrial Employment and Miscellaneous.

There is very little attempt to explain the laws, but the main and most vital sections of the provincial laws are gathered together under their particular subject head. In this way, by a short study, the individual is able to get a fair estimate of the various provincial laws, and to compare, either favorably or unfavorably, the laws of her own province with that of the other provinces. It is a study that will prove both interesting and helpful for the woman with a liking for delving into legal questions. It is one that will be very profitable for women's clubs, and will go a long way towards making Canadian women appreciate the strength and the weaknesses of our existing legislation.

The pamphlet, of course, is distributed free of charge by the Department of Labor, Ottawa, to which office all requests for copies should be sent.

Stubborn Old Ideas

I just wonder why we women are so afraid of new ideas? We aren't afraid of new hats, or new dresses, or new furniture, or things like that. I never was, anyhow. We go to unbelievable pains to try out new recipes, to choose new patterns, or to match ribbons, and all that kind of thing.

But do we ever really think? Do we ever sit down for a few minutes and really and truly try to think our way through any situation? Well, I wonder. We are very proud of saying that we do our best thinking while sweeping the floors or peeling the potatoes. Perhaps many a problem has been settled over the dishpan. Just the same, the ordinary person can't have her mind on two or three things at once and do it well.

Every woman ought to take five minutes a day just to think. Of course, if she can take half-an-hour in which to improve her mind she will have time to read a good article in a paper or magazine, and that's better yet.

Women are much worse than men when it comes to shunning new ideas and ways. I am thinking now of a farm-wife I know and her neighbor, who every once in a while come to sword's points over so-called improvements. This farm-wife worked hand-in-hand with her husband for 30 years. From poverty they climbed to comfort. Last year they built a new house and there wasn't one single labor-saving device in it. Now, this woman lets her neighbor say what she likes, and if an outsider happens to be present it is a treat.

When the neighbor has had her say about the absence of the labor-saving devices, the lady in question answers calmly, "I am used to kerosene lamps. I am used to my hand-washer. You can just take your new-fangled inventions and hang them up in the barn for all of me. I am used to my own ways and don't see why on earth I should change, especially at my age."

Now the good old days when a woman looked forward to getting old so that she could have a little time to call her own are all over. The modern idea is that a woman should so manage her work that she can enjoy life as she goes along, and not wait for old age to pay her dividends.

All this the neighbor woman said, and more too, until the first lady answered, "Well, don't despair, Sue, I am going to run for school board, anyway. Even if I don't use an electric bread-mixer, I have some young blood left, so just dust right out of here."

As the neighbor dusted, Mrs. Farm-wife called after her, "It strikes me that I have seen you act sort of old fashioned yourself. Anybody who clings to the open kettle method of canning like you do better go home and sing small. Now, in a measure, Mrs. Farm-wife was right about the old-fashioned method, especially, but she is all wrong that she will not adopt modern methods.

The farmer who happens to be this woman's husband, and her three grown sons, have determined that "ma" shall take on some new notions.

So there you are. The men aren't always to blame when ma toils over the sadiron and the washboard. Sometimes it's just ma herself and her stubborn old ideas. She certainly does hate to change them.—Marilla R. Whitmore.

Habits of Children

The forming of correct habits in children is something every mother should concern herself with. It has been said that very few people change their habits after they are 25 years of age. By that time their character is well fixed—fixed to a large degree by the habits they have formed during their early years. So the life of the adult, his happiness, success or failure, is governed by habit.

The Home Economics Department of the South Dakota Agricultural State College, recently issued a list of suggested "Do's and Don'ts for the Child." They will help mothers in studying the habits of their little ones:

Does your child fret about what he eats? Perhaps you are making him take the part of an actor in a play, and every child enjoys attention.

Do you often talk about his eating habits before other people? A child begins to feel important and desires attention.

Do you teach him to feed himself as soon as he is old enough? Let him spill a little food; do not punish him for it.

Are other members of the family setting an example in good habits for the child? A child tries to imitate older people.

Do you select simple, nourishing, easily-digested foods and cook them correctly?

Has your child had a taste of foods of which only adults should eat? Examples of these are tea, coffee, sweets and pickles.

Do you make foods attractive to the child? A child likes color.

Do you serve too large quantities?

Is your child eating at regular times? Eating between meals overworks the stomach.

Does the child sleep poorly?

Is he irritable? Does he fear? Then the nervous system is not healthy.

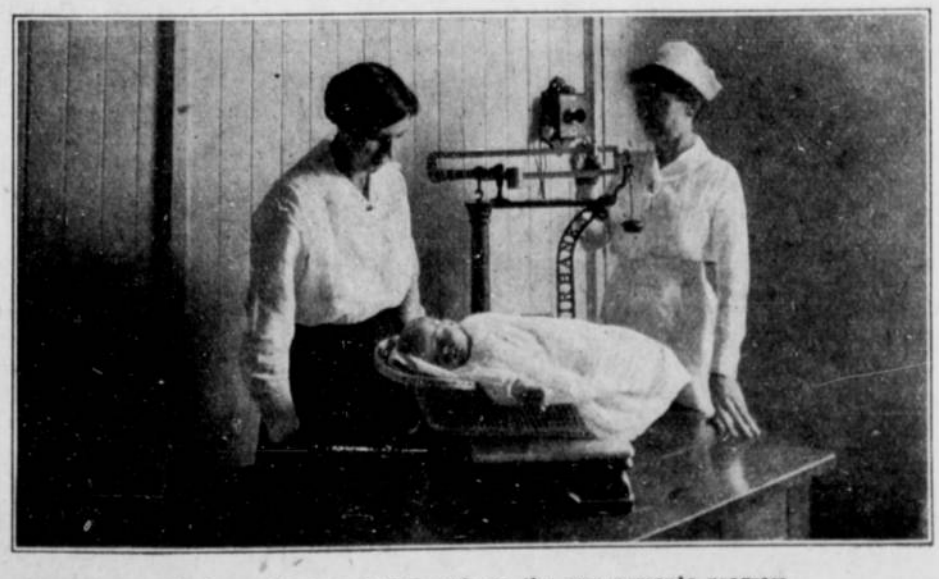
Do you realize that a child who is angry or worried cannot digest food properly? Do not force a child to eat but try to overcome the emotion by a more healthy attitude of mind.

Do not create an unpleasant scene at the table.

Do not arouse jealousy by not giving to one child what another child has been given. If old enough, the child should know why the food is refused him.

Do you manifest authority by forcing a child to eat because you think he should? This leads to anger and obstinacy, with inability to digest food. Reason with the child if possible.

Do you provide a substitute when a child refuses to eat what is offered him? This is a very poor policy with which to begin the training of a child.



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IDEAL PRODUCTS

Desk H. WATERFORD, ONT.

The Window-Gazer

Continued from Page 28

"I think you are making things unnecessarily difficult. There is no need for you to explain—anything."

Desire was furious. And helpless. She remembered now that when he had entered the room he had certainly seen her bending over a photograph. No wonder her statement that she did not know whose photograph it was seemed uniquely absurb. There was only one adequate explanation. And that explanation she wouldn't and couldn't make.

"Very well then," she said loftily. "I shall not explain."

He did not look at her. He had not looked at her since handing her back John's picture. But he had himself well in hand now. Desire wondered if she had imagined that greyish pallor, that sudden look of a man struck down. What possible reason had there been for such an effect anyway? Desire could see none.

"I came to tell you," he said in his ordinary voice, "that the long distance call came from Miss Davis. If it is convenient for you and Aunt, she plans to come along on the evening train. Her cold is quite better."

"The evening train, tonight?"

"Yes." He smiled. "She is a sudden person. Gone today and here tomorrow. But you will like her. And you will adore her clothes."

"Are they the very latest?"

"Later than that. Mary always buys yesterday what most women buy tomorrow."

"Oh," said Desire. "And what does this futurist lady look like?"

Benis considered. "I can't think of anything that she looks like," he concluded. "She doesn't go in for resemblances. Futurists don't, you know!"

"Isn't it odd?" said Desire in what she hoped was a casual voice. "So many of your friends seem to be named Mary."

"I've noticed that myself—lately."

"There are—"

"'Mary Seaton and Mary Beaton and Mary Carmichael and me,'" quoted Benis gravely.

Desire permitted herself to smile and turning, still smiling, faced Aunt Caroline; who, for her part, was in anything but a smiling humor.

"I'm glad you take it good-naturedly, Desire," said Aunt Caroline, acidly. "But people who arrive at a moment's warning always annoy me. I do not require much, but a few days' notice at the least—have you seen a photograph anywhere about?"

Desire bit her lips. "Whose photograph was it, Aunt?"

"Why, Mary Davis' photograph, of course. The one she gave to Benis when she was last here. I hope you do not mind my taking it from your room, Benis? My intention was to have it framed. People do like to see themselves framed. I thought it might be a delicate little attention. But if she is coming tonight, it is too late now. Still, we might put it in place of Cousin Amelia Spence on the drawing-room mantel. What do you think, my dear?"

"I think we might," said Desire. Her tone was admirably judicial but her thoughts were not. . . . If the Mary of the visit were no other than the Mary of the faun-eyed photograph, why then—

Why then, no wonder that Benis had lost interest in the great book!

(To be continued next week.)



THE DOO DADS

It is not at all easy to cure Nicky Nutt of his love for playing jokes on others. He still thinks it is fun to inflict suffering and then laugh at the victim. Time and again a joke has resulted in pain to himself—it usually does in one way or another—but Nicky just will not learn his lesson. One of his jokes he played on Tiny, his pet elephant. Tiny is only a baby elephant, and is as proud as any baby when he is decorated with finery of any kind. Nicky knew this, so he dressed Tiny up in a cute little cap and ruffled collar and bow, with many touches of refinement. "How sweet you look now!" he exclaimed, hiding from Tiny the laugh which was almost chocking him. "I want you to run down the street and let everybody see how nice, and clean, and fresh you look." Proud as Punch, Tiny walked down the streets of Dooville, hoping that everyone would see him and admire all his finery. The first person he met was Flannelfeet, the policeman. "He will say something nice about me, I know," thought Tiny as he drew near. But when Flannelfeet set eyes on the ridiculous little cap set on Tiny's huge head, and the frilly, lacy collar about his great, thick, leathery neck, he simply roared with laughter. "Ho, Ho!" he shouted, holding one hand over his stomach and pointing with his club. "Haw, Haw, Haw!" Tiny grew very angry as the policeman continued to hold his sides and guffaw and point. Finally he lost his temper entirely, and he hit that policeman such a blow that his cap flew one way and his club another, and he himself rolled in the dirty street in a third direction. When Tiny had been gone a little while Nicky started out to follow him and enjoy the sport he was certain would be going on. He knew what the boys of Dooville would say and do to poor Tiny. He, too, met the policeman first of all. "Did you see Tiny?" asked Nicky. "Yes, I saw him," replied Flannelfeet, gruffly. He was still dizzy from the blow the elephant had given him. But Nicky was so full of laughter at his joke that he did not notice that the policeman was a long way from laughter. "You must have laughed your head nearly off." Nicky went on. "Did you ever see anything so silly! I dressed him up like that, and he thought he was so fine. I sent him down the street to give the fellows something to laugh at. He looked just like little Lord Fauntleroy. Wasn't it funny! Didn't you just laugh yourself sick?" "Yes, I did," roared the policeman. And, with his club he smashed Nicky over the head quite as hard as Tiny had smashed him. Flannelfeet thought that Nicky had sent Tiny out on purpose to have the policeman laugh at him so Tiny would knock him down. Some day, perhaps, Tiny and the policeman will learn that a joke which hurts will come home to the joker, just as good deeds come home to those who send them forth.

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Bred Sows AND Spring Pigs



Now is the time to advertise and make Speedy Sales

There is quite a business being done in **Pure-Bred Boars** and **Bred Sows** at the present time. And these sales are being made through little Guide ads. The Guide is at present carrying a number of offerings for **Pigs**, due to farrow in March or April. These are the advertisers who have used The Guide before and know that it makes sales long before delivery can be made. And to prove to you that The Guide is making sales for Pig advertisers right now, we are printing below two letters we have received since January 1, 1925:

"The first three weeks in January I ran an ad. in your paper, Duroc-Jersey Sows for sale. At the time I did not feel there would be any response, but before the last appearance of the three issues in which my ad. appeared, I had sold all the sows I cared to dispose of. 'Three cheers for The Guide.' I will have young Duroc pigs for sale in May. My ad. will be in The Guide again at that time. Will also have an ad. for machinery in the near future."—O. J. Bourassa, La Fleche, Sask.

"I am writing to say that I sold my Boar from the first insertion of my ad. in your paper, it is without a doubt, the best paper to advertise in. I will be advertising cockerels again towards spring, because I am sure of results."—Thos. Upton, Denzil, Sask.

If we did it for them—We can do it for you

The Guide gives you a splendid service by classifying the various breeds. We make it easy for people to find your ad., particularly for those readers who have certain requirements to fill. That is one of the reasons why The Guide makes such **Quick Sales!** If you have a **Boar** or a **Bred Sow** you would like to sell quickly, advertise it in The Guide now! If you will have **Spring Pigs** to sell, why wait until they are farrowed? You stand a better chance to sell all you will possibly be able to deliver by sending The Guide your ad. tonight!

NOTE.—Advertise now **Seed Grain, Livestock, Work Horses** or **Stallions, Poultry Breeding Stock, Baby Chicks, Hatching Eggs, Grasses, Clovers** and **Farm Lands.** Thousands of Guide readers are buying their spring requirements from little Guide ads. right now.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

POULTRY

BABY CHICKS

ALEX. TAYLOR'S HATCHERY

Has the largest modern, three-deck, electrically-controlled Incubator in Western Canada, hatching thousands of pure-bred chicks each week from bred-to-lay hens. Hatching Eggs, Poultry and Supplies, Custom Hatching, Incubators, Brooders. Catalogue free. Special discount.

369 AIKINS STREET, WINNIPEG

BABY CHICKS — BRED - TO - LAY BABY chicks, approved flock, hatched on this plant from our own eggs. Barred Rocks, 30c. each; White Leghorns, 25c. each; hatching eggs, $9.00 per 100. Stacey's Poultry Plant, Melita. Under Government supervision 7-5

BABY CHICKS THAT LIVE AND GROW INTO prolific layers. Best egg-laying strains. Special February discount. Free catalogue. Incubators, brooders, feeds, supplies. E. S. Miller, 315 Donald Street, Winnipeg. 2-26

BABY CHICKS, ALL VARIETIES, EGG-LAYING strain. All supplies. Reliable Bird Store, 405½ Portage, Winnipeg.

BABY CHICKS—SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGhorns exclusively, any quantity. Satisfaction guaranteed. Send for price list. Mrs. Leonard W. Draper, Welwyn, Sask. 4-5

PURE-BRED BABY CHICKS, $14 TO $20 PER 100 postpaid. Bopp Hatchery Co., Fergus Falls, Minn. 5-13

HATCHING EGGS

HATCHING EGGS, FROM OUR CANADIAN and American contest-winning blood Barred Rocks, White Leghorns. Write for circular. Winter Egg Farm, Lethbridge, Alta.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN EGGS. Best laying strain. Send for price list. Mrs. Leonard W. Draper, Welwyn, Sask. 4-5

Turkeys, Ducks and Geese

PURE-BRED BRONZE TURKEYS, FROM IMported 45-pound tom and 17 to 19-pound hens, young toms, 25 to 27 pounds, $10; young hens, 15 to 16 pounds, $5.00. L. M. Grant, Warner, Alta. 7-2

PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TOMS, from prize-winning tom, Winnipeg Poultry Show, 1924, 22 pounds, $8.00; 24 pounds, $9.00. Wm. McFee, Carman, Man.

PURE-BRED TOULOUSE GANDERS, $5.00 each. Satisfaction and sex guaranteed, or your money refunded. George McKenzie, Kinley, Sask.

THE MOLINE POULTRY YARDS OFFER FOR sale choice lot of Embden geese, bred from prize stock. Apply to Peter Kahler, Moline, Man. 7-2

PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TOMS, 20-23 pounds, June hatched, $6.00. Mrs. C. W. Smith, Kinley, Sask.

WHITE CHINA GEESE, $3.00; GANDERS, $5.00; also fawn China geese, $3.00. Mrs. S. R. Barber, Box 295, Wolseley, Sask. 4-3

WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS, TOMS, $5.00; hens, $4.00; from prize winners at leading shows. Ed. Wood, Verwood, Sask. 4-4

PURE WHITE HOLLAND TOMS, $5.00; HENS, $3.00; unrelated trios, $11. Satisfaction guaranteed. Walter Gates, Estevan, Sask. 5-3

WHITE HOLLAND TOMS, $4.00; HENS, $3.00; Toulouse ganders, $3.00; geese, $2.50. Fred Rosekrams, Edberg, Alta. 5-8

LARGE PROLIFIC TOULOUSE GEESE, $3.00; ganders, $3.50. Mrs. Philip Wood, Guernsey, Sask. 6-3

PURE-BRED BRONZE TOMS, 20-23 POUNDS, $5.00, $6.00; hens, 12-14 pounds, $4.00, $5.00. Mrs. Bond, Dubuc, Sask. 7-4

PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TOMS, weighing from 20 to 23 pounds, $8.00. Mrs. D. E. Alfrey, Carstairs, Alta. 7-3

PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, toms, $5.00; hens, $3.00. Jas. McIntosh, Arcola, Sask. 7-2

PURE-BRED BRONZE TURKEY HENS, $4.00 each; three for $11. Mrs. Dales, Sperling, Man. 7-5

MAMMOTH TOULOUSE GANDERS, $5.00 each. J. T. Bateman, Lumsden, Sask. 7-3

PURE TOULOUSE GEESE, 15 TO 18 POUNDS, $3.00. Box 20, Drake, Sask. 7-2

SELLING—BOURBON RED TOMS, $6.00 EACH. John A. Burnett, Carman, Man. 7-2

PURE MAMMOTH BRONZE PULLETS, HEAVY stock, $4.00. W. Widdifield, Glenavon, Sask. 7-3

TOULOUSE GEESE—GANDERS, $3.00; GEESE, $2.50. Mrs. Shipman, Trossachs, Sask. 6-3

PURE BRONZE TURKEY HENS, $2.50. MRS. Beaton, Watson, Sask. 6-3

BRONZE TURKEY GOBBLERS, HEAVY BIRDS, $4.00. Fred Marx, High Prairie, Alta. 6-2

BRONZE TURKEY TOMS, $4.00; HENS, $3.00. Sarah McGowen, Shackleton, Sask. 6-3

CHOICE AFRICAN GEESE. JENSEN, PRElate, Sask 4-6

FOR SALE—BRONZE TURKEY TOMS, $4.00 each. Joseph Raison, Wawanesa, Man.

Rhode Islands

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED COCKerels, University strain, bred-to-lay, $2.25 each; three or more, $2.00 each. B. C. Bailey, Abbey, Sask 5-3

SELLING—ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED cockerels, good color, from splendid winter layers, $3.00 each. Mrs. Ben Newton, Hollanquist, Sask. 6-3

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED COCKerels, $3.00; two, $5.00; college strain. Anna Flanders, Bowsman River, Man. 6-2

ROSE COMB RED COCKERELS, LARGE DARK Red, healthy birds, laying strain, $3.00 each. J. A. Sackett, Crossfield, Alta. 6-2

ROSE AND SINGLE COMB RED COCKERELS, $3.00 and $5.00. Frank Holmes, Broadway, Saskatoon. 3-6

[Continued on next page

POULTRY

Plymouth Rocks

PEDIGREED LAY-MORE BARRED PLYMOUTH Rocks for sale—Cockerels and pullets, sired by that wonderful $75 pedigreed cock, Donneybrook the First, M68; his dam, F44, a grand 256-egg pedigreed hen. The cockerels and pullets are all raised from pedigreed, trap-nested hens, with records around 200 eggs in 52 weeks. These birds have been trap-nested for several generations, and they lay winter and summer. Cockerels, $5.00, $7.00, and $10; pullets, $3.00, $4.00 and $5.00. A pedigree furnished with each bird. Hens, one to four years old, with R.O.P. records, $3.00, $4.00 and $5.00 each. Marcellous Bolinger, Gleichen, Alta. 7-5

INCOPA FARM — BRED-TO-LAY BARRED Rocks, winners second prize, Provincial Egg-Laying Contest, 1923, also of 1924. Cockerels sired by males from a 283-egg hen, $3.00, $4.00 and $5.00; others, $6.00 to $10, from hens with records up to 267 eggs. Roller canaries. W. R. Barker, Deloraine, Man. 6-2

STACEY'S POULTRY PLANT, MELITA, MAN. Record of performance breeders of bred-to-lay Barred Rocks and White Leghorns. Cockerels, baby chicks and hatching eggs. Our hen (D16238) laid 284 eggs last year, highest hen, all breeds, in three prairie provinces. 3-5

UNIVERSITY STRAIN, BRED - TO - LAY Barred Rock cockerels, from the best obtainable, $3.00 each; two for $5.00. Shipped on approval. Miss M. C. Mackenzie, Lashburn, Sask. 6-6

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, BRED-TO-LAY strain, pedigree birds, $7.50; pen matings, $5.00; flock matings, $2.50. Experimental Farm, Brandon, Man. 6-3

GOVERNMENT SELECTED BARRED ROCK cockerels, from bred-to-lay heavy winter producers, $3.00 and $5.00 each. Ernest Huffman, Girvin, Sask. 6-5

PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, large healthy birds, nicely barred, good winter layers, $3.00 each, two for $5.00. Hastings Baker, Box 78, Nutana, Sask. 6-5

SELLING—BARRED ROCKS, GUILD'S PURE laying strain, cockerels, $3.00 to $5.00; pullets, $3.00; eggs, $2.00. Henry Barton, Davidson, Sask. 6-10

DOMINION GOVERNMENT INSPECTED AND banded Barred Rock cockerels, $4.00, $3.00; year-old hens, $1.50. Robert Woodcock, Minnedosa, Man. 7-3

PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, sire prize winner Provincial Poultry Show; dark, vigorous birds, $3.00; two, $5.00. Mrs. Frank Caldwell, Tako, Sask.

PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, University strain, also White Wyandottes, Martin strain, good birds $2.50 each. O. Kolstad, Viscount, Sask.

FOR SALE—BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, $2.00 each, or three for $5.00. Had 15 years experience with this breed. Jas. Leitch, Yellow Grass, Sask. 7-3

SELLING — BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, from good stock, well marked, $2.00 each. J. McNeish, Watrous, Sask. 7-4

SELLING—WHITE ROCK COCKERELS, AP-proved and government banded at $3.00 each. J. M. Dobbyn, Melita, Man. 7-3

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, PURE BRED-TO-lay, $2.00 each; two, $3.50. A. E. Sorsdahl, Elswick, Sask.

BARRED ROCKS, IMPERIAL RINGLETS, winners of 150 prizes, choice stock for sale, $5.00 and $10; eggs, $5.00. H. DeHart, Kelowna, B.C.

WHITE ROCK COCKERELS, PURE-BRED, large, vigorous, $3.00. Nora Sharpley, Sidney, Man. 6-3

SELLING — PURE - BRED BARRED ROCK cockerels, winter laying strain, $2.00 each; two, $3.50. Charles Rawlings, Brownlee, Sask. 6-2

FIFTY BEAUTIFUL ARISTOCRAT BARRED Rock cockerels, dark exhibition line, $3.00 and up. Mrs. H. Winder, Lewvan, Sask. 6-2

FOR SALE—PLYMOUTH ROCK COCKERELS, government strain, $2.25, two, $4.00. R. A. Dow, Fairfax, Man. 6-3

PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, bred-to-lay strain, $3.00; two, $5.00. Wm. Spence, Rosetown, Sask. 5-5

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, FROM SELEC-ted winter layers, $5.00. Harry Martin, 10235 119th Street, Edmonton, Alta. 5-3

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, APPROVED flock, $3.00, two for $5.00. Mrs. Pringle, Dugald, Man. 5-4

PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, bred-to-lay strain, $3.00 each; two, $5.00. Mrs. Wm. Berry, Gilbert Plains, Man. 5-3

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, FROM CULLED-for-laying stock, $3.00 each; two, $5.00. Chas. Jopp, Rocanville, Sask. 4-8

SELLING — PURE BRED BARRED ROCK cockerels, from prize-winning stock, $2.50 each. E. J. Tew, Box 12, Bladworth, Sask.

PURE BRED-TO-LAY, WEIGH AND PAY BAR-red Rock cockerels, $2.50. Mrs. W. Oltmann, Castor, Alta. 7-5

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, BY PEDIGREE sire, $2.50 each. Mrs. H. Tice, Truax, Sask. 7-3

Leghorns

FERRIS' 300-EGG STRAIN WHITE LEGHORN cockerels, vigorous, $3.00 each, two for $5.00. Booking orders for hatching eggs. Jos. T. Rokos, Strome, Alta. 3-5

S. C. WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS, FROM Barron's egg-laying strain. Pullets of this hatch laid 75 per cent. this winter, $2.50. Canaries, lovely singers, $5.00. J. Fix, Erskine, Alberta. 7-3

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED FERRIS 300-EGG strain, Single Comb White Leghorns, ten one-year hens, 20 pullets, $1.50 each. W. Harvey, Antler, Sask.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS, FERRIS 300-egg strain, $1.50 to $2.00, from eggs direct from Ferris, $5.00. State second choice. Pittman, Wauchope, Sask. 7-3

PURE-BRED S. C. WHITE LEGHORN COCK-erels, 300-egg strain, slightly frosted, $2.00 each; three for $5.00. D. Speak, Melfort, Sask. 7-4

SELLING—TANCRED'S SPECIAL WHITE LEG-horn cockerels at $5.00. Frank Polst, Gleichen, Alta. 7-3

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS, PURE-bred selected cockerels of choice breeding, $3.00 each. A. Wright, Silverwood, Sask. 7-2

SINGLE COMB DARK BROWN LEGHORN cockerels, from good laying strain, $2.00 and $3.00 each. Alex. McMillan, LaFleche, Sask. 7-3

S. C. WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS, BAR-ron's strain, vigorous, $3.00, two for $5.00. Nora Sharpley, Sidney, Man. 6-6

SELLING—PURE-BRED ROSE COMB WHITE and Brown Leghorn cockerels, $2.00 each; three for $5.00. W. W. Husband, Carman, Man. 6-4

ROSE COMB DARK BROWN LEGHORN COCK-erels, pure-bred, $2.00. Leo Cutler, Travers, Alta.

WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS, $1.50; FOUR, $5.00. C. Northey, Reed Deer, Alta. 7-2

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCKER-els, $2.00. Haley Nelson, Okaton, Alta. 6-2

FOR SALE—THE BIG ENGLISH LEGHORNS, 300-egg strain. J. J. Funk, Winkler, Man. 2-12

POULTRY

Orpingtons

HIGH PRODUCTION BUFF ORPINGTON cockerels, bargains, 15 years breeding buffs. J. Yellowlees, 459 Carruthers Ave., Winnipeg.

PURE BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, beautiful large birds, $5.00. Mrs. Ernest Vivian, Wishart, Sask. 7-6

PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, prize winners, $2.50. Mrs. Robert Stanley, Torquay, Sask. 7-3

FIRST PRIZE PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON cockerels, $3.00; two, $5.00. Ernest Surridge, Wapella, Sask. 7-3

PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, large, heavy, splendid winter laying stock, $3.00; two, $5.00. H. A. Sorensen, Killam, Alta. 6-3

PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, early hatched, $3.00; two, $5.00; pullets, $1.50. Wm. Lee, Tofield, Alta. 5-4

BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, $2.50 EACH or two for $4.50. Mrs. H. Selsey, Harris, Sask. 5-3

FOR SALE—BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, $2.00 each. Charles Kelmury, Croll, Man. 6-2

Wyandottes

SELLING—WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, government approved flock, egg-laying strain, banded birds, $3.00; younger birds, same breeding, $2.00. Robert Nisbet, Carman, Manitoba. 7-2

PURE-BRED PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTE cockerels, $2.25, immediate sale; $2.50 later. Wm. Donnelly, Herbert, Sask.

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, $2.00 each. Choice birds. Frank Farrow, Craigmyle, Alta.

PURE-BRED ROSE COMB WHITE WYAN-dotte cockerels, heavy-laying strain, $2.00. John Clark, RR. 1, Brandon, Man. 7-2

PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE COCK-erels, University strain, $3.00; two, $5.00. Ernest Surridge, Wapella, Sask. 7-3

PARTRIDGE ROCK COCKERELS, HIGH EGG strain, imported stock, $4.00 each. C. A. Larson, New Norway, Alta. 7-2

PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, $2.50, pullets, $1.00. Pearl Guineas, $1.00. Clyde Stauffer, Aisask, Sask. 7-2

PURE-BRED ROSE COMB WHITE WYAN-dotte cockerels, Martin's best Dorcas matings, $5.00. Walter Cummings, Semans, Sask. 6-3

SELLING—WHITE WYANDOTTES, MARTIN'S best, cockerels, $5.00; pullets, $3.00; eggs, $2.00. Henry Barton, Davidson, Sask. 6-10

PURE WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, Martin strain, $1.75. Joe H. Nelson, Broderick, Sask. 5-6

Anconas

PURE-BRED ROSE COMB ANCONA COCK-erels, $2.00 each; two, $3.50. Edwin Fulton, Sedalia, Alta.

SINGLE COMBED ANCONA COCKERELS, $3.00. T. Maloney, Whitewood, Sask.

PURE ROSE COMB ANCONA COCKERELS, $2.00; three, $5.00. W. Hedges, Oyen, Alta.

Minorcas

SELLING—PURE-BRED SINGLE COMB BLACK Minorca cockerels, $2.50 each. G. H. Brown, Windthorst, Sask. 7-2

PURE-BRED ROSE COMB BLACK MINORCA cockerels, $2.25; two, $4.00. H. Robson, Melfort, Sask. 7-4

MINORCAS—SINGLE COMB BLACK MIN-orca cockerels, large type and good carriage. Price $4.00 each. H. Willis, Sidney, Man. 5-7

Poultry Supplies

STANFIELD'S LICE-KILL—DOES THE TRICK. No dusting, dipping or odor. 50-cent tube treats 200 hens. $1.00 tube treats 500. Kills every louse or money refunded. Winnipeg Veterinary and Breeders' Supply Co. Ltd., 291 Edmonton Street, Winnipeg, Man.

HENS PENNED UP ARE SUPPLIED WHAT they would find in the bush by Pratt's Poultry Regulator in their daily ration. More eggs guaranteed. Pratt Dealers. 5-3

SELLING—BUCKEYE 250-EGG INCUBATOR and Blue Flame brooder, $75. Hatched 600 chicks last year. Frank Vrabetz, Birmingham, Sask.

Farm Lands—Sell or Rent

W. J. MOUTRAY

AUCTIONEER

Manitoba farmers wishing to sell should arrange at once for dates.

WRITE P.O. BOX 1364, WINNIPEG

Farm Lands—Sell or Rent

FARMING IN BRITISH COLUMBIA ON THE lands adjacent to the Pacific Great Eastern Railway offers exceptional opportunity to prospective settlers. These areas are peculiarly adapted for mixed and dairy farming. Climatic conditions are ideal. Crop failures are unknown. Only a small portion of British Columbia is suitable for farming purposes, so a steady market is at all times assured. Schools in these districts are established by the Department of Education where there is a minimum of ten children of school age. Transportation on the line is given at half rates to intending settlers. Prices range from $3.00 to $10 per acre with 16 years to pay. Full information on application to R. O. Wark, Pacific Great Eastern Railway, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada. 1-26

POSITIVELY greatest farm bargain in middle western Sask. 700 acres high state of cultivation, 250 summerfallow, 500 bush. Seed wheat, also other grains. Complete outfit all kinds machinery, tools, wagons, etc. Horses, harness, Fordson, threshing outfit. Splendid river-front pasturage. Large herd cattle, household furnishings. Everything inclusive, $30 acre. $5,000 cash, balance easy, or crop payments. Special discount for cash or securities.—Owner, Box 17, The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg.

FARM LANDS — 35 YEARS TO PAY WITH free use of the land for one year and privilege of paying in full at any time. Farms on the fertile prairies or park lands of Western Canada can be purchased on the amortization plan. Seven per cent. of the purchase price cash; no further payment until the end of the second year; balance payable in 34 years, with interest at 6 per cent. No payment of principal and interest together exceeds 7 per cent. of the total cost of the farm. Write for full information to Canadian Pacific Railway Co., Dept. of Natural Resources, 922 1st St. East, Calgary.

KAMLOOPS, BRITISH COLUMBIA — FRUIT market gardening, near city, served by two main line railways. 3,000 acres of the most fertile irrigated land for sale in ten to 20-acre plots. Pleasant occupation, ideal climate. Write for particulars, Elsey and Stapley, Confederation Life Building, Winnipeg 42-9

FOR SALE—420 ACRES No. 1 LAND, NO SAND, rock or gravel, fenced, all under cultivation, good buildings, nice grove, good water, windmill; one mile to Sutherland, street cars to university. Half crop. Reasonable cash payment. James M. Welker, Sutherland, Sask. 6-3

640 ACRES, HIGHLY IMPROVED, 3½ MILES from town, 30 miles from Winnipeg, 450 acres cultivated, 80 acres meadow, balance bush pasture, all fenced. Good water. Price low. Cash payment only $2,500. Write Walch Land Co., Winnipeg, Canada. 7-2

FIRST-CLASS CLEAN LAND, SUMMERFAL-lowed, ready for crop, at Craik, Sask. To man with equipment will give special inducements. Also unimproved land ready for the plow. W. J. Kent, 502 Confederation Life Building, Winnipeg.

HIGHLY IMPROVED FARMS FOR SALE, Regina district, Sask. Wanted—Listings of fully equipped farms from every good farming district in Saskatchewan. Thompson Land Co. Ltd., 201 McCallum-Hill Bldg., Regina. 6-6

BRITISH COLUMBIA FARMS—FULL PARTIC-ulars and price list of farms near Vancouver, together with maps, may be had on application to Pemberton & Son, Farm Specialists, 418 Howe St., Vancouver, B.C. 17tf

FOR SALE—960 ACRES, 295 ACRES BROKEN, 120 acres ready, machinery and 12 heavy horses, all for $21 per acre. Elevator two miles. One-third cash. Gillespie Brothers, Paswegin, Sask. 3-5

SELLING, CHEAP FOR CASH, OR EXCHANGE, good agricultural quarter, small encumbrance, conveniently situated to other property. Edwin Gedeke, Nut Lake, Sask. 6-3

IMPROVED AND UNIMPROVED FARMS FOR sale in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta. Easy terms. Write for printed list. The Union Trust Company, Winnipeg. 7-9

GOOD IMPROVED FARMS, BEST DISTRICTS in Manitoba. For sale on very easy terms: amortization plan if desired. Enquire Canada Permanent Trust Co., 298 Garry St., Winnipeg.

SELLING—GOOD HALF-SECTION, $30 ACRE, $2,000 cash, balance easy terms. J. B. Maxwell, Drinkwater, Sask.

TRADE—IMPROVED DAIRY QUARTER FOR horses and machinery. Earl Fitch, Evarts, Alta. 3-4

SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY FOR CASH, no matter where located. Particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., Dept. 18, Lincoln, Neb. tf

GET A MINNESOTA FARM WHILE PRICES are still low. Let us help you. State Immigration Department, 775 State Capitol, St. Paul, Minn.

NEAR KELOWNA, 16-ACRE FARM TO TRADE for Alberta land. W. Montgomery, Rutland, B.C. 7-3

IMPROVED FARMS FOR SALE AND EX-change. O. L. Harwood, Brandon.

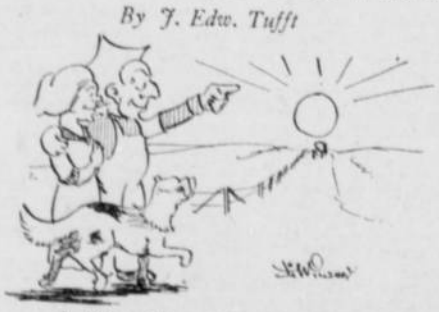
Farm Lands Wanted

LIKE TO HEAR OF GOOD CANADIAN FARM for sale, cash price, reasonable. R. McNown, 375 Wilkinson Bldg., Omaha, Neb. 6-5

WANTED—TO HEAR FROM OWNER HAVING farm or unimproved land for sale. John J. Black, Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin.

The Cheerful Plowman

By J. Edw. Tufft



A Neighbor Backslides

Smith grew sick of milking Jerseys on the farm, and of lugging in the fodder on his arm, and of tramping after plows, and of filling empty sows, and of rising by a four o'clock alarm. He grew weary of the squealing of the swine, and the bleating and the bawling of the kine, of the crowing of the cock, and the cackling of the flock, and the buzzing of the beetle on the vine. He grew sick of wringing dollars from the dirt, so he puckered up his courage to desert; then he sold the stuff he had, said a fare-you-well to dad, and he changed the cut and color of his shirt!

Smith grew sick of all the clatter of the street, and the hurry and the skurry of the feet, of the autos whizzing by, of the smoky patch of sky, and the sight of sombre coppies on the beat. He grew weary of the struggle for the "spawn," of his dinkey little garden and his lawn, and the groaning of the trolley gave him chronic melancholy, and he hankered for the rooster-call at dawn. Then he sold the little business that he had and went shouting home to Mary with his scad, and he yelled, "Sew up the tear in the shirt I used to wear for we're going back to live beside of dad!"

Farm Lands Wanted

WANTED—UNEQUIPPED FARM TO RENT. Box 126, Broderick, Sask.

WANTED—TO HEAR FROM OWNER OF FARM for sale—O. K. Hawley, Baldwin, Wis. 7-5

City Property

FOR SALE OR TRADE—NINE-ROOM HOUSE, in McLeod, Alta., now rented. Wm. E. Cox, Salmon Arm, B.C. 4-4

SELLING—CHEAP, EIGHT LOTS, CITY ED-monton. Edwin Connell, Lacombe, Alta. 3-5

SEEDS

DIRECT MARKET

FROM FARMER-GROWER TO FARMER-BUYER ON CO-OPERATIVE PLAN

Write for our prices on registered (a) Marquis Wheat; (b) Banner Oats, also Sweet Clover seed.

SASKATCHEWAN REGISTERED SEED GROWERS' CO-OPERATIVE ASSN. LTD.

REGINA, SASK.

Wheat

SEED WHEAT

FOR sale MARQUIS WHEAT $2.00 per bushel, including bags, f.o.b. Flaxcomb.

CASH WITH ORDER.

SAMPLE ON REQUEST

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SEEDS

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SCHOOL VANS—WE MANUFACTURE SCHOOL vans and sell direct to school boards. The Lawrie Wagon Co., Winnipeg. 6-26

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USED SEWING MACHINES, $10 TO $40. ALL makes guaranteed. Machines repaired, send head. Dominion Sewing Machine Co., 300 Notre Dame, Winnipeg.

[Continued on next page

FORCED TO SELL! A Million Dollar Stock Being Sacrificed -

A Gigantic Public Sale of the entire MILLION DOLLAR STOCK of the British Army Stores, at prices that demand your immediate investigation. Merchandise of the highest quality, including the entire stock of BRITISH GOVERNMENT SURPLUS SUPPLIES now thrown on the market at less than the actual cost of the raw material. ORDER AT ONCE. This stupendous sale is of vital importance to every Man, Woman and Child in Western Canada who values money. Read the prices!—Heed the savings—Place your orders early!! WE PREPAY ALL DELIVERY CHARGES.

BOYS' TUNICS

A most serviceable garment for boys. They are Reclaimed Wool O.D. Tunics. Although used they are in perfect condition. Sizes 32, 34 and 36 only. Delivered price, now **$1.25**

Army Riding Breeches

Men's. Made of Cotton Bedford Cord. Will stand rough usage. All sizes. When ordering breeches state your height and weight to ensure perfect fit. Now delivered price **$2.95**

Pure Wool Melton Breeches

Two colors, Khaki and Dark Grey. Almost as heavy as mackinaw cloth. Sizes 30 to 40 waist. Will give splendid wear. Delivered price only **$2.98**

PLOW BOOTS

Brown all-leather 6-inch double-tanned moccasin type, high-cut work boots. Heavy first quality full soles, solid leather heels. Delivered price **$2.95**

Men's Civilian Trousers

About 2,000 pairs of these very high-grade civilian trousers are left. Beautiful wool tweeds, cheviots and worsted in dark patterns. Regular value from $4.50 to $6.00. Sizes 30 to 44. Delivered price **$2.98**

British Army Field Glasses

A very recent shipment. Brand new, in leather case. Nothing better since they were made for army use. Extraordinary value at our delivered price **$6.95**



ARMY RIDING BREECHES

Government Surplus regulation all-wool Army Breeches, made of the finest Khaki Serge and Melton; laced or button bottoms. Sizes 28 to 36. Worth $30. When ordering breeches, state your height and weight to ensure perfect fit. Delivered price **$3.95**

British Leather Leggings

Mahogany color with spring front. All sizes, 13 to 17. For correct fit state calf measurements. No better legging bargain on the market. Worth $5.00. Delivered price **$2.75**

British Cotton Bedford Cord Men's Trousers

Extra heavy weight. Worth at least $6.00, all sizes. Our special delivered price **$3.45**

British Army Cotton Cord Breeches

Genuine Government issue. These breeches are of splendid quality and are easily worth $4.00. Exceptional value. Sizes are small. Suit young men or boys. Sizes 27 to 33 **$1.95**

MEN'S SWEATERS

Men's Jumbo-Knit Sweater Coats, shawl collar. All-wool heavy weight. Hand finished. All sizes. Worth $12.50 **$5.95**

Men's medium weight Sweater Coats and Pullovers. All colors. Pure wool. Worth $8.00. Delivered price **$3.95**

Men's Pure Wool Sweater Coats and Pullover Sweaters

Guaranteed 100 per cent. pure wool. Made in the popular Jumbo-Knit weave. Sizes 36 to 44. At $10 they would be good value. New delivered price **$4.95**

PULLOVER SWEATERS

Medium weight of men's wool Sweater Coats or Pullovers, with shawl or double-roll neck collar or V-neck. Solid colors or contrasting stripes in either line. Worth $7.00. Exceptional value. Delivered price **$2.98**

BLUE SERGE TROUSERS

Men's Pants, made of 24-ounce all-wool Blue Serge. Heaviest weight. Sizes 34 to 44. Very strong. Will give years of satisfactory service. Regular $10. Delivered price reduced to **$3.98**

British Made Civilian Trousers

This is one of the most extraordinary purchases we have ever made. Beautiful English tweed pants or khaki. Sizes 30 to 36 only. Worth $3.50 to $4.50. About 3,000 pairs left. Delivered while they last **$1.95**

ARMY SUSPENDERS

Heavy police and firemen's style. Worth 75c. Delivered price **45c**

ARMY SHIRTS

British military flannel, all-wool, grey or khaki. Collar attached. All sizes. Worth $4.50. Delivered free **$1.95**

Heavy Cotton Army Fatigue Shirts. Genuine Government cloth. All sizes. Exceptional value for **$1.50**

ARTILLERY BRIDLES

These high-grade Bridles are without a doubt the finest bridles offered in Canada today. They are made of best quality russet leather, double bits, $10. Delivered price **$2.95**

Transport Gauntlet Mitts

Originally made for the Army Transport Corps. Made of genuine horsehide, extra strongly sewn and reinforced. Lined with heavy wool melton. Short cuffs. Extra large and roomy. Very comfortable. Actual $3.00 value. All sizes. Delivered price per pair **$1.45**

Men's Fur Lined Gauntlet Mitts

Driving Mitts. Long sleeved. Big cuff. Sheepskin lined. Worth $4.00. Now delivered price **$1.98**

Nickeled Wire Elastic Arm Bands

Regular 35c value. A few thousand pairs only at, delivered price, per pair **5c**

ARMY MITTS

Genuine buckskin finish, horsehide, one finger and thumb. Adjustable wrist strap. Worth $1.50. Delivered price **65c**

MARINE TUNICS

These Tunics are made of all-wool, dark olive grey serge. Sizes to fit grown boys and young men. Four outside patch pockets and one pocket in the lining inside. Brand new. Genuine Government issue. Sizes in stock 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36 and a few 37. Extraordinary value at the reduced delivered price of **$1.50**

Army Fatigue Hats

Suitable for ranchers and other workers. Can be rolled up and carried in pocket. Made of heavy-weight cotton Denim. Very serviceable. Brand new. All sizes. Delivered price **19c**

ARMY WOOL COVERALLS

Thousands of workers are now wearing this all-wool coverall instead of cotton overalls and smocks. Size 34 to 42. Brand new. Delivered price **$2.95**

MACKINAW COATS

The very thing for winter driving and for all work out-of-doors. Made from heavy pure wool mackinaw cloth. Most durable. All sizes. Our delivered price **$4.98**

Mackinaw Pants, same splendid material and workmanship **$3.95**

BRITISH ARMY SOX

Genuine Government grey worsted pure wool Army Sox. Limited quantity. Special delivered price, per pair **39c**

LINED HORSEHIDE MITTS

Valued up to $3.00. Now delivered price, special **98c**

LEATHER GLOVES

Leather-palmed gloves, worth 75c. Brand new. Delivered price **19c**

WORK GLOVES

Genuine horsehide. Worth $2.00 and $2.50. Price delivered **89c**

ARMY PURE WOOL GLOVES

Khaki. Delivered per pair **35c**

ARMY FATIGUE PANTS

Made of heavy weight Khaki Denim. All sizes. Delivered price **$1.98**

WARNING

If you want to get delivery of any of the goods listed in this ad., be sure to address your order

British Army Stores
2008 Eleventh Avenue, Regina, Sask.

If you live in British Columbia, send orders to

British Army Stores
38 Hastings St. W., Vancouver, B.C.

WARNING — We have no connection with any other stores in Regina or Vancouver.

SHEEP-LINED Moccasins

For men or women. Genuine sheep pelt. Thick sheep wool lined. Sizes 6 to 12. Brand new **98c**

Elastic Garters

Men's. Wide web. Genuine silk. Worth 75c. Delivered price **29c**

White Handkerchiefs

Worth 15c. Now **5c**

WOOL HOSE

50 heavy wool hose **29c**

PURE WOOL AUTO ROBES

These robes are one of the fastest sellers and one of the most amazing values we handle. It is difficult to keep pace with the orders, so keen is the demand for them. They are beautiful plaid patterns in contrasting colors of Blue, Green, Red and White. Largest size procurable. Worth double the price we ask. Delivered price, reduced to **$3.45**

Special Sale Wool Breeches

Issued by the British Government for the Royal Air Force. They are Khaki serge. Sizes 31 to 35. Special delivered price **$2.95**

EXTRA HEAVY Pure Wool Tweed Pants

Sizes 32 to 34. Worth $6.50. Delivered price reduced to **$3.45**

ARMY WOOL PANTS

Reclaimed Army Khaki Wool Pants, issued to the soldiers and renovated by the government. A few may require minor repairs, but the lot is in splendid condition. Worth about $6.00 new. Sizes 30 to 36. Reclaimed price reduced to **$1.89**

Army Wool Wrap Leggings

Made of fine quality O.D. wool serge. Regulation army style, full length in width. These spiral puttees will fit any size leg. Brand new. A big bargain at per pair **$1.25**

Reclaimed Puttees, same description as above. Used, but in perfect condition. Delivered price per pair **49c**

BOYS' MITTS

Fur back, knitted wrists. Horsehide front. Worth $2.50 Now **98c**

English South African Field Boots

One of the finest all-weather boots offered to the public. Most suitable for either dress or work. This is a South African Field Boot of genuine British manufacture. Made of highest grade calf-skin, with double sole. All leather lined. All sizes. Delivered price **$4.95**



Reclaimed CANADIAN ARMY Marching Boots

They are in perfect condition. New soles and heels. Sizes 5 to 13. Delivered price **$2.35**

Regular CANADIAN ARMY Marching Boots

Here is a most serviceable shoe of extraordinary quality and sold at a price that cannot be beaten. It has soft pliable uppers, heavy soles and dirt-excluding bellows tongue. Will stand the hardest daily wear. This is one of the values that has made this big store famous. All sizes. Special delivered price **$4.95**

LEATHER-LINED VESTS

Knitted collar and knitted wrists. Leather sleeves. Sizes 32 to 38. Delivered price **$5.95**

SHEEPSKIN-LINED VESTS

Moleskin tops and made of selected sheep pelts. All sizes. Regular $10. Delivered price reduced to **$4.95**

ARMY WOOL OVERCOATS

If you want a serviceable overcoat that is suitable for any kind of wear, here is the thing. This is the genuine army all-wool overcoat. Originally reclaimed by the Government. We were exceedingly fortunate to secure them. Sizes 32 to 38. State size wanted. You will be most pleased with your purchase at our delivered price of **$3.95**

Men's All-Wool Underwear

Shirts or drawers. Pure wool quality, ribbed. Heavy weight. They will be much higher next fall. Buy now at the exceedingly attractive delivered price **$1.55**

ALL-WOOL SCARFS

All colors. Worth $4.00. Reduced to **79c**

CANADIAN ARMY KIT BAGS

Brand new. Delivered **89c**

GENUINE BRITISH GOVERNMENT SERGE PANTS

A brand new shipment of 8,000 pairs genuine British Government Khaki Pure Wool Serge Pants. These trousers could not be duplicated for less than $7.00. Sizes 30 to 38 only. Delivered price **$3.65**

MEN'S UNION SUITS

Made of finest virgin wool. Extra heavy. Quality could not be duplicated for less than $7.00 per suit. All sizes. Delivered price reduced to **$2.75**

8,500 OVERALL COATS

These British Army Smocks are made of heavy weight British Denim cloth. Ideal garment for all outside work. Renovated but good as new. Sizes 32 to 40. Wonderful value **89c**

Army Sleeveless Moleskin Jerkins

Suitable for teamsters, farmers or anyone exposed to the cold. Cost the Government about $8.00. Top made of waterproof Moleskin cloth. Lined with all-wool heavy mackinaw. Brand new. Delivered free **$1.95**

ARMY KNIFE BAYONET

Everybody wants a memento and souvenir of the Great War. Besides this they are serviceable for many practical uses. Blade is 12 inches long, of the finest steel. Can be sharpened for any use where a cutting edge is required. Hardwood handle 4½ inches long, brass riveted. Brand new scabbard with loops for attaching to belt. Complete outfit worth $5.00. Our price, each **$1.25**

British Scout Pocket Knife

Brass-lined bone handle. Large blades, punch, screw-driver, can-opener and key-ring. Worth $2.50. Delivered **98c**

SOLDIERS' HOUSEWIFE KIT

Khaki. Includes needles, thread, buttons, etc. Delivered **7c**

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State size required. Also give your height and approximate weight when ordering. Give name of railway and state whether there is an express agent located there. Be sure to sign your full name and address with your order. Write plainly.

WE PREPAY ALL DELIVERY CHARGES

British Army Stores

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FREE GIFT WITH EVERY ORDER OVER $5.00

If you will mention this paper when writing, we will give absolutely free with every order exceeding $5.00, a serviceable Belt, originally priced at $1.00. Ask for it.

Officers' Flannel Shirts

Officers' style Khaki All-Wool Military Flannel Shirts for men. Collar attached. Two-flap dress pockets. Reinforced at elbows. Medium weight. All sizes. Delivered price **$2.45**

Heavy Cashmere Sox

These are officers' extra heavy British Cashmere Sox. Manufactured by Wolsey and other celebrated English mills. Worth $1.50. Delivered price, per pair **50c**

Men's Civilian Caps

They are satin-lined, with Hudson Seal ear-flaps, and made of all-wool English cloths. At $3.00 to $4.50 each they would be good value. All sizes. Special delivered price reduced to **98c**

Renovated Army Blankets

Size 62 x 90. Second grade. Weight about 5 lbs. These are selected from Government Surplus. Some require minor repairs. Wonderful value for the money we ask. Delivered price **$1.65**

New Leather Jerkins

These are leather sleeveless Jerkins, calf-skin tops, mackinaw lined British Government Surplus. Selling fast at our delivered price **$2.95**

Reclaimed Leather Jerkins, sizes 32, 34, 36 only. Delivered price **$1.50**

British Army Saddles

Another English consignment just received. Practically new. Everyone in good shape and completely equipped. Wonderful value at our delivered price **$8.90**

British Army Hospital Pants

Guaranteed all wool. Made of Navy Blue Cheviot. Sizes 36 to 46 only. Startling value at our delivered price **$1.98**

Army Sox

Pure wool. These are made by Hanson's and other well-known mills. Regularly retailed from 75c to $1.00. They are high grade, all wool. Color, Khaki or Grey. Delivered price **49c**